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The Daily Commercial

THE YACHT RACE.

Dinner to the Americans.

The English papers, by the Manhattan, continue to discuss the details of the great yacht race, and record the honors that are paid by all classes to the members of the New York Yacht Club. The dinner given at Cowes by the Royal Yacht Squadron to the New York Club, was quite a brilliant affair. The banquet was given in the dining hall of the Gloster Hotel, the old quarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, floral wreaths and festoons running round the cornice over trophies of flags and emblematic devices, the panels of the walls of the apartment being filled with paintings and illuminated photographs on glass, illustrating episodes in the careers of the most celebrated of our English yachts. Among the most noticeable of the mottoes on the walls were—"God bless the Queen and President;" "Separated, not divided;" "N. Y. Y. C. and R. Y. S."

Sir John Simeon, M. P., was in the chair having on his right Commodore Vicker, of the New York Yacht Club, and on his left Major General Seymour, Equerry to the Queen; the other guests in the immediate vicinity of the chair comprising Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr. of the New York *Herald*; Colonel Taylor, United States Army; Mr. L. Lorrillard, of the Vesta; the United States Consul at Southampton; the Mayor of Newport; Captain Luard, her Majesty's ship Hector; Captain Brown, R. N., Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron. The vice chair was filled by Mr. J. Birdield Bird, the Chairman of the Banquet Committee, having on his right and left Captain S. Samuels, of the Henrietta, Captain Thomas, of the Fleetwing; Captain Inman, of the Vesta; Captain Kirk, Mr. W. Kirk, and other American gentlemen.

After the toasts of the Queen, the President of the United States, the Chairman proposed Peace and Prosperity to the United States and Great Britain," and begged to couple the toast with the name of Mr. L. R. Jerome.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

Mr. Jerome said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I rise with what I may call extraordinary embarrassment, and under a great disadvantage. I am, perhaps, the only person in our party who has not his speech carefully written out ready for delivery. I expect to be able upon this occasion to make our apology for coming to Cowes in December, instead of waiting for the regular yachting season, but even that subject has been taken from me. There is no necessity for an apology. I find that December is just the time to come to Cowes. Hereafter I shall advise all my American friends who want to go to Europe to go in a yacht in the month of December, and arrive at Cowes. They will be perfectly content to stop here. This little but most hospitable town is all that I have seen of Merrie England, but I would be satisfied to go home without seeing any more. Already I begin to feel like a naturalized citizen, so great has been your kindness, so overwhelming your generosity. I am, indeed, at home here. Let me join you, Mr. Chairman, in welcoming my young American friends to this yachting center. I do not refer particularly to the other yachting center—Mr. Center, of New York, the inventor of wire rigging—though I might be understood to do so. I tell you, seriously, my friends, that we did not, could not, anticipate such a reception as this. Our yacht race was made up of seven yachts, but the pioneer merchant of Francisco, died on the 15th.

e amount of bullion shipped by Wells, go & Co., from their office in Nevada during aggregated sixty millions.

e California State telegraph Company elected George H. Mumford President, Haight Vice President, George S. Ladd, etary and Treasurer, and James Gamble rintendent.

Washington special says: Mr. Greeley had nterview with the President yesterday of tat hour, in which he urged upon Mr. son the adoption of his "Let us have peace" or political views, especially the amnesty suffrage propositions.

e New York *Times'* Washington special

The Ways and Means Committee are ily at work on the tax bill, and have obed leave to sit during the session of the se. It is not probable, however, that they agree upon any measure for reduction on rnal taxation, especially in view of the ibility of the success of a high tariff. The se tax will flot be unaffected at all, and the on whisky will hardly be reduced below one r, which, it is hoped, will tend to increase ad of diminishing the revenue.

special to the New York *Herald* says: The is being industriously circulated in New ns that General Sheridan has been in the t of endorsing letters of credit issued by e, to prey upon French commerce, and nteering to the holders of them the right out in New Orleans and bring their prizes that port. The story has been circulated e friends of the rebel Colonel McIver, who rested by General Sheridan some time ago, the leader of the Knights of Arabia. The ressional Committee is said to have found me facts in their recent investigations of ots.

rel Between the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad.

appears that some trouble has sprung up een the above companies, which, says the lo *Commercial* of the 15th, unless soon amisettled, will involve the traveling and ess public in great inconvenience and loss e. A dispatch from New York yesterday, we find in the *Courier* of this morning that the "arrangements heretofore existbetween the Hudson River Railroad Comand the New York Central Railroad Comhaving been terminated by the Directors New York Central Company, the former any will, after Thursday, the 17th of Janonly sell tickets and check baggage over own road, and will only recognize tickets their own offices and the baggage checks agents will after that date be ticketed ggage checked to and from Greenbush or the ferry, the termination of the road. The rule will be observed on freight." If decision of Mr. Vanderbilt is enforcefl, for the time being, render it necessary passengers to New York city by the Cenroad, to change cars at Albany, the same as the bridge over the Hudson was com-. The through freight can probably be ed over the Harlem road, though as that ay, like the Hudson, is under Mr. Vanderbilt control, it is probable that all possible obs which can be thrown in the Central's without violating existing contracts, will erted to. This movement is undoubtedly tempt on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt to the Central Railroad Company into ng some contract unfairly to the advantage Hudson. Westbott, however if such an ion can be raised against this arbitrary as will bring Mr. Vanderbilt to an adding as the proprietor of rescinding the ases of the provisions of the transfer. ll rest upon the Hudson River Railroad, upon the New York Central.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

mes Van Tine, the pioneer merchant of

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1867. NO. 111.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Scene in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner Declares the President an Enemy to His Country.

Doolittle and McDougall Object to His Language;

Innumerable Points of Order Raised.

Mr. Sumner Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

The debate in the Senate to day was lively and interesting, and closed with a scene more animated in its character than any witnessed in that Chamber since the opening of the present session. Several speeches had been made on the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending question had been lost sight of, and instead of the tenure of office, the President's conduct in appointing and removing men in different parts of the country, and the character of particular appointees was the subject of discussion. Mr. Hendricks had undertaken the championship of the President, and made an effective speech for his side of the house, when Mr. Sumner rose to close the debate. He had not proceeded very far when he was called to order by Mr. McDougall, who protested against the following sentence as not allowable in a debate in the Senate:

"There was no such duty on our fathers; there was no such duty on our recent predecessors in this Chamber, because there was no President who had become the enemy of his country."

Mr. McDougall was called upon to retract the objectionable words to writing, and after a pause of several moments he wrote something on a slip of paper and sent it by a page to Mr. Sumner, who at first declined to look at it, saying petulantly that as Mr. McDougall had raised the point it was for him to establish it.

Mr. McDougall was standing at some distance from Mr. Sumner, and appealed to him across the chamber to state whether what he had written down was correct. It was in these words: "We never had a President before who was an enemy of his country."

Mr. Sumner read the slip, and handing it to the page, said: "No, sir, that is not correct. You must quote my words as reported by the short-hand writer."

There was another lull in the proceedings, caused by waiting on the *Globe* reporter to get Mr. Sumner's exact words. Mr. Seward entered the chamber, and took a seat beside Mr. Sumner, from whom he learned the *status* of the case, and what had transpired up to that time. The reporter's notes were forthcoming presently, but meantime McDougall's point had been decided by Mr. Anthony, as the presiding officer in the Chair, to be not well taken. The decision had been appeal'ed from, and the appeal had been withdrawn.

Mr. Doolittle then proposed that Mr. Sumner should resume the floor, and repeat from the manuscript of the reporter the words to which exception had been taken. This was agreed to by Mr. Sumner, and he read what I have already quoted. As he uttered the last word of the sentence, Mr. Doolittle jumped up and raised a question of order, which the Chair (Mr. Anthony) immediately decided as in the previous case, not well taken.

A scene of confusion followed, which it would not be easy to describe. Half a dozen Senators were on the floor at once. Mr. Doolittle thought Mr. Sumner's language exceeded the proper limits of the debate, but he wanted the question of order postponed till to-morrow. This could not be done, as an appeal had been taken by Mr. Doolittle from the decision of the Chair, and it must be disposed of previous to receiving further.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, obtained the recognition of the Chair, and moved to lay Mr. Doolittle's appeal on the table.

Another Senator raised the point that that motion was not in order, and one point of order after another was raised until there were four appeals from the decision of the Chair, heaped one on top of the other, all pending at the same time. It is difficult to tell how this intricate parliamentary web would have been unraveled, had not all the motions and appeals been withdrawn, but the one raised by Mr. Doolittle, which was finally decided by the yeas and nays in favor of Mr. Sumner and the Chair, and the Senate then adjourned without action on the bill so long under discussion. It is not probable that a vote will be reached to morrow, and that the bill will be passed in the form indicated in these dispatches a few days since.

BREAK UP AT CINCINNATI.

Eighteen Coal and Flatboats Swept Away.

The America, Pine Grove and Argyle Injured.

Navigation Wholly Suspended.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—The weather suddenly turned very cold last night. The thermometer at eight o'clock this morning stood at eight. About four hours of this cold period ice since two P. M. yesterday. The ice gorges in the river above broke loose last night, and came by here about midnight, the ice extending from shore to shore. The head of the drift struck some coal and flatboats above the water works, carrying eighteen of them down stream. The gorge next struck the steamer Argyle, cutting her hull badly, and driving her against the America, a new boat building for the Louisville mail line, and both boats drifted down stream. The America lay next above the Pine Grove, and struck her with great force, carrying away her guards and cook house, also breaking her cylinder. The Newport ferry boat, while making her trip, was also caught in the ice and carried down stream, with the loss of one of her wheels. The America lies at the head of Picayune bar. The Argyle, at eleven o'clock this morning, was at the head of McCallum's riffles, and will probably sink. The coal boats, at last accounts, were floating down stream below the foot of Fifth street. The damage done is considerable, but cannot be fully suspended to-day. The Board of Underwriters will not allow boats to leave port until the weather moderates.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Twenty-one loaded and thirty-one empty barges and floats were swept away by the ice. Loss one hundred thousand dollars. The Mail Line steamer United States, and the Maysville packet Magnolia arrived this evening without damage, and have laid up. Navigation is suspended from Pittsburgh to Cairo.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 17.

FAILURE TO SEIZE A DISTILLERY.

The inspectors attempted to seize an illicit whisky distillery in Brooklyn to day, but were badly beaten, barely escaping with their lives. A posse of police were called on, but when they reached the spot the still and whisky had been carried off. The still was owned by Thomas Benton,

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The building No. 110 Walker street, occupied by Charles C. Harthorne, fire engine builder, and August C. Mekinley, manufacturer of gentlemen's dress works, was burned this forenoon. Loss $20,000, partially insured.

STORM.

The storm to-day caused delay on the Eastern and Jersey Roads. The Hudson River is little troubled outside the city, but trains are mostly delayed in the upper part of the island. The river is full of drift ice, and navigation is difficult.

FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The ship Mercury sails to day for Havre with 1,500 packages of goods, measuring not less than 1,000 tons, for the Paris Exposition.

No cable news to-night, as the wires are down east of Portland.

SLEIGHING ON BROADWAY.

There was good sleighing on Broadway to-night.

LUCKY FELLOWS.

Several violators of the excise law have been released, in consequence of technical errors in Superintendent Kennedy's orders to the police for its enforcement.

FLOUR RETURNING.

It is said the next steamer from Liverpool for New York will carry out the bulk of 7,000 barrels of flour.

TRAINS DELAYED.

Dispatches from the East report the heaviest snow storm for years. Railroad trains are all delayed, but the roads are expected to be cleared by to-morrow.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The steamer American, from San Juan Del Sur, has arrived with passengers. She reports seven soldiers now on board on sick leave from the army during the passage, two of cholera, and three civilians of intermittent fever; forty soldiers died on the Isthmus, and about the same number of civilians. The steamer was quarantined, as a precaution against the spread of the disease. Her passengers will be landed there and sheltered by tents.

The United States troops have been removed from the steamer American to Angel Island, where they will have more accommodations and allow passengers more ease and comfort, and chance of keeping in good health.

Rates of exchange and bullion for steamer are: Coin drafts on Atlantic cities, 2¾ premium; telegraph transfers, 3 per cent. Mexican dollars quoted at 2 per cent. premium. Wheat—200,000 sacks good shipping sold at $1 75 per hundred. Flour, extra, $6 75; superfine, $6 00.

BY THE CABLE.

Proposed Reform Demonstration.

Maximilian's Personal Effects Insured.

Trouble Between Austria and Hungary.

Reform Demonstration.

LONDON, January 17.—The Reform League is preparing another monster demonstration for February 12th.

Significant.

VIENNA, January 17.—The *Presse* to-day says that a large insurance has been effected at Hamburg on Maximilian's personal effects, to be shipped by steamer from Mexico.

Austria and Hungary.

PESTH, January 17.—The Hungarian Diet evinces a disposition to break off their negotiations with Austria, if the latter continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 17, Noon.—Consols unchanged; 5-20s, 72¾; Erie, 43⅝; Illinois Central, 81½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 17, Noon.—Cotton opened quite active, with a slight advance. Sales 10,000 Middling Orleans, quoted at 14½.

HARRISBURG.

Pittsburgh Appointments

Capt. Coulter, of Greensburg to be Flour Inspector.

Capt. John H Stewart, State Agent at Washington.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Constitutional Amendments Adopted by the Senate.

Protest Against Senator Cowan's Appointment to Vienna.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1867.

SENATE.

Petitions Presented.

Mr. Bigham—Remonstrance from the citizens of Pitt Township against being annexed to the borough of Lawrenceville.

Mr. Brown, of Phila.—Against repeal of the act appointing auctioneers.

Report of Committee.

Mr. Shoemaker—To confer powers on committees in cases of lunatics and drunkards.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Bigham—Supplement to the Pittsburgh Saving Bank.

Mr. White—To change the manner of electing town councils in Belle Vernon.

Mr. Scarlight—To establish a ferry over the Youghiogheny river near Perryopolis.

Bill to pay the State agent at Washington.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Brown of Monroe—To change the place of business of the Petroleum Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scarlight—To exempt cemeteries from taxation.

The Amendments Adopted.

The Constitutional Amendments coming up on special order were passed by a strict party vote: ayes, 20; nays, 9.

Adjourned until Monday at eight o'clock.

HOUSE.

Cowan's Appointment.

Mr. Kimmell, of Indiana, offered a resolution indignantly protesting against the appointment of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria, and approving the action of the Pennsylvania members of the House of Representatives at Washington in protesting against his confirmation.

The resolution was bitterly opposed by the Democratic members, Mr. Mott, of Fayette, leading off. The discussion occupied both sessions of the House, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 68 ayes to 33 nays.

An act to vacate Spruce alley, Pittsburgh, came from the Senate.

The Governor sent in the following appointments: Benjamin Brewster, to be Attorney General; Frank Jordan, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth; Isaac B. Gara, to be Deputy Secretary.

Adjourned.

The members of the Legislature met this evening at eight o'clock in the hall of the House, to hear General Pierce Lecture on "The Age of Heroism." He was introduced by Gov. Geary.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 17.—In the House, a resolution was introduced expressing indignation at the nomination of Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria, charging President Johnson with contempt and direct insult upon the people of Pennsylvania, and calling on the Republican Senators and Representatives to oppose his confirmation.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday the Coldest Day of the Season.

The following weather reports are dated January 17th, 6 P. M.:

Columbus, O.—Mercury 12 degrees above.

Vincennes, Ind.—Mercury 2 degrees below zero.

Cleveland, O.—Wind blowing hard from the Northwest. Thermometer 10 degrees above. Snowing all day.

Madison, Ind.—Weather clear and cold. Mercury 6 degrees above.

New Albany, Ind.—Weather clear, with a little snow. Mercury 10 degrees above.

Mitchell, Indiana.—Weather clear. Mercury 10° above.

Green Castle, Indiana.—Weather clear. About four inches of snow on the ground. Mercury 10°.

Evansville, Indiana.—Weather clear. Wind North by Northeast. Mercury 14° above.

Indianapolis.—Mercury 1 deg. above zero.

Portsmouth, O.—Weather cold and clear. Mercury 6° above. The river is filling fast with heavy ice.

Cairo, Ill.—Weather very cold. Mercury 5° above.

Cincinnati.—Weather very cold. Mercury 8° above. Barometer falling.

PORTLAND, ME., January 17.—The storm has been terrific. The streets are impassable for sleighs. Four trains are stuck between Portsmouth and Boston, on the Eastern road. No train left here for Boston or the North this afternoon.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The butter and cheese shipped from Burgh Hill Station on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, in the months of October and November, amounted to 491,099 pounds.

A good idea has just been inaugurated in Cleveland. One of the basement rooms of the Central Station has been transformed into a sleeping room, for such respectable poor people as occasionally apply for lodging for lodging. The room is provided with six iron beds, and will be rendered quite comfortable.

The station agent at Baconsburg says that during the months of October and November he shipped 315,013 pounds of butter and cheese.

A fire broke out in the south-east corner of the Public Square, in Canfield, about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, and spread rapidly, proving very destructive, involving a total loss of about $50,000. The sufferers were Schmick & Lynn, dry goods; Hollis & Bro., hardware; Stratford, dry goods and pos office; two saloon shops, and the dwelling house of Mrs. Flack. Insurance generally light. Cause of the fire unknown.

The Tiffin *Tribune* says: "At a recent Masonic installation in Tiffin, Dr. J. O'Conner presented to the audience for inspection a Masonic apron of rich silk, which was worn by Gen. Washington. The apron has upon its face what is masonically known as the Master Carpet, in bronze. Upon the left hand pilaar is part of the Latin prayer, '*Sit Deus Deus Tuus*.' And God said let there be light, and there was light.' On the right hand pilaar was the Latin inscription '*audio, video, tace*'—Hear thou, see thou, but speak not, and give no token or sign."

On Sunday night last in Union, Montgomery county, a man named Roosa fired and killed a man named Lambert. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Lambert was engaged in a fracas with one Jacob Stevenson, and was getting the better of him, when the latter called on Roosa to "shoot the s—of a b—," and Roosa fired at Lambert, the ball entering the breast, just below the "short ribs," passed downward through the stomach and bowels, and came out of the left side, making a dangerous, though not necessarily fatal, wound. Andrew Roosa, the friend of Stevenson, who fired the shot, is a United States Inspector of Distilleries for this county and is a brother to J. M. Roosa, for the murder of a portion of whose family Samuel Covert was hanged at Lebanon. Roosa and Stevenson were arrested.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1867.

SENATE.

Various petitions were referred, including one from Texas Unionists for the reorganization of the government of that State, and one from a society for the relief of the poor in Cincinnati, complaining that great distress exists among widows and orphans of soldiers in consequence of the delay experienced in collecting bounties and back pay.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Postoffice Committee, reported House bill fixing compensation of postoffices and route agents at not less than $600 nor more than $1,200 annually. It was passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate, by a vote of 30 against 15, took up the Niagara Ship Canal bill of last session.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the section providing that the act shall not take effect unless the Legislature of New York gives its assent within two years. The bill was then made the special order for to morrow.

The House bill to amend the act authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct a railroad from a point between Kensington and Monocacy Junction, Maryland, into the District of Columbia, by a provision that the extension into the District shall be on such route and place as authorized by Congress, and no other, was passed.

Mr. MORRILL reported a bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia and for other purposes, with amendments. The amendments provide for the appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of five Judges of Election for the City of Washington and three for the City of Georgetown, whose duty it shall be, biennially, and prior to each election, to prepare a list of persons qualified to vote in said cities.

Mr. LANE called up the bill to regulate the appointment of Pension Agents.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he objected to the kind of legislation contained in the bill, inasmuch as swearing all offices filled since the 1st of October.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILLEY replied to Mr. Cowan's remarks of yesterday, stating that the President had appointed West Virginians those who abused him worst. One man, named Log, had been appointed Collector at Wheeling. He was an editor of the Wheeling *Register*. Mr. Willey read extracts from the paper named of date March 4th, 1865, in which Mr. Lincoln, the President is denounced as a drunkard, an idiot, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON asked when that appointment was made, and if it had been confirmed.

Mr. WILLEY said the appointment was made in August, and had been confirmed.

Mr. COWAN said it was impossible where so many appointments were to be made, to avoid an occasional mistake.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied to former remarks of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, in which he charged moving from office those who opposed his policy and placing men who were in sympathy with the rebellion. He cited cases out of ten where the President had made a removal he has not appointed in his place. A man who voted the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864. Alluding to the alleged remarks of the President that he won't seek certain men out of office, he expressed a doubt whether the President used it, though he had not taken upon himself the task of reading all the speeches made by the President on his way to Chicago and back.

Mr. CONNESS said he did not see the political difference between the President and Congress, saying the responsibility was not with Congress. The President, he said, would not let the Senate lay down, but at a future time expected to prove that the policy of the President was the true policy to save the Union, and from which the Republican party had departed.

Mr. HENDRICKS, inasmuch as his colleague had spent a good deal of time in attempting to demonstrate that problem already, and as about two-thirds of the Senate had spoken, he did not think that it would pay for him to try to demonstrate it to that end.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he could demonstrate it from his colleague's speech on the question of admitting Senators from Virginia.

Mr. HOWE denied that any such thing could be proven from his speech referred to.

Mr. WILLEY replied to the remarks of several Senators against the pending proposition, and which had been delivered by him. He congratulated the President on having found so able a defender and champion as Mr. Hendricks, and would say that when the contest was ended, the President would need all the ability, and the utmost exercise of the powers of debate of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. SUMNER advocated his amendment. He said it was a question of rights between two great people against the President of the United States. In this particular the precedent of the other case should not be followed.

Mr. McDOUGALL rose to a question of privilege, as he said, in consequence of remarks made by Mr. McDougall, were, "never before had we a President who was an enemy of his country."

The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) decided that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. McDOUGALL appealed, but after some debate and a statement of Mr. Sumner that the better rule would be strictly to withdraw the appeal, remarking that he had a very bad case in point, he withdrew it.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded with his remarks. He repeated his language. "There, sir, is a copy of my speech. There was no such duty on our fathers; there was no such duty on our predecessors in this particular, because there was no President of the United States who had become an enemy of his country."

Mr. DOOLITTLE raised the question of order, that such language towards the Executive was not parliamentary in the Senate.

The Chair decided that the words did not exceed the limit of debate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE appealed, and moved that in order that Senators might have an opportunity to consider the question, the Senate adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

Mr. LANE moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried, yeas, 28; nays 19.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. STEVENS explained the amendment as an additional section, extending to the Court of Claims the jurisdiction of certain cases of July, 1861, which declares that in Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color in civil actions because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried; and that the same rule shall be in force as had recently held that it was no Court of the United States, and therefore the law did not apply to it. The amendment was, after a short discussion, was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the House.

After some debate, the House rejected, by 51 to 57, an an endment that no further appropriation shall be made for the defence of cases in civil actions because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried, and that no Court of the United States shall be held to exclusion of any witness on account of color

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

THE best evidence yet given of MAXIMILIAN'S purpose to remove from the Western Continent is the insurance, as announced by Cable, of his personal effects to a large amount, to be shipped from Mexico.

THE balloting in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator was going on at the latest reports with great spirit. The Radical candidate, RANDALL, being ahead and his friends and supporters firm, the prospect in that direction is hopeful, subject to the "glorious uncertainty" of legislative elections.

THE two new States, Nebraska and Colorado, ready to be united to the Federal family, are likely to encounter a brief delay on the threshold, in the form of a *veto*. The fault found in the terms of admission proposed is, that there is too much allowance made to the colored race, in the exercise of the elective franchise.

OUR HISTORICAL ARTICLE ON PITTSBURGH.

Those who failed to get our historical article issued in yesterday's COMMERCIAL can obtain it in our *Weekly, now ready*, and for sale at the office and by agents.

The article which enriches this number of the COMMERCIAL contains more authentic and perfectly reliable history of Pittsburgh progress than can be found any where else in the same space and so lucidly presented. For information, the article will be referred to in future years as a part of the history of the population, politics and business of this locality.

As the article has been prepared with great care and labor of research, we commend it, with entire confidence, to our readers, as containing matters of interest which the older class of residents in this city and vicinity will be glad to have freshly brought to their memory, and which the younger class should by all means know, as pertaining to the locality where they live.

The argument for *Consolidation*, in other words, for *one Pittsburgh*, which this article furnishes, must, we think, commend itself, to every candid reader, as strong and satisfactory.

"DIFFUSING THE NEGROES."

The idea that the interests of Virginia and the remoter Southern States on the negro question are identical, is an extremely erroneous one. They have not for many years under the slavery regime, been the same, though they were closely connected. They have stood in the relation of producer and consumer on this interest, Virginia being the producer of negroes, and the more southern States being the markets where they were sold and the localities in which their labor and life were spent.

As a consequence of this *consideration*, the emancipation of the negroes affects Virginia differently from what it does the cotton planting States. In the former the negroes are too numerous, for the amount of labor to be done. They never have him severely taxed with toil in Virginia. The profit of the institution in that State, at least for a long time past, has been, not from the labor of the slaves, but from their *increase*. Hence emancipation there at once divests them of present value to the owner and also of all prospective value. The main source of emolument from slaves is forever shut up by emancipation, while in the southern States, by paying wages, the land owners can get labor from the negroes, the same as when they were slaves. But no considerations of payment can continue the negro population of Virginia in their old line of production for the masters, profit.

In accordance with this condition, it is found that emancipation, while pressing heavily on both sections, galls the one very differently from the other. In Virginia, the excess of colored population beyond the demand for labor, is burdensome, and evokes the cry for the diffusion of the negroes. The only way, says the perplexed and angry Virginia politician, to settle all troublesome questions of politics in which he is involved—and that, they tell us, would embrace the sum and totality of politics—is to scatter and spread the negroes from Maine to California.

On the other hand, the Southern States want labor out of the negroes as they have always had it, and not progeny. Diffusion would be fatal to their interests. They have no surplus above what they would need, if their business affairs had not been disordered, and next to ruined, by the rebellion. But the negroes will not work without wages, and wages is what the impoverished conditions of some makes them unable to pay, and what the angry and resentful temper of others makes them unwilling to pay; and so the work is not done. This only makes matters worse for all, and tempers lead to bad conduct—probably on both sides. As a consequence, the *negroes* are for diffusion, and they migrate from the older to the newer settlements in hope of bettering their condition, by securing work or, at least, by escaping ill treatment and outrage.

The correctness of these views is attested by incidental information daily coming to hand. Gen. SICKLES testified on Wednesday last, before the Special Committee, that in portions of the State of South Carolina wrongs and outrages on the negroes were numerous. At the same time, we discover by a communication from South Carolina that the freedmen in large numbers are leaving the State and "diffusing" into Florida, and an outcry of apprehension is raised by the infatuated whites, lest there should not be left laborers sufficient to till the ground, or to raise the crops the present year.

The only remedy for this inevitably fatal drain of laborers from those States is honest and humane treatment of them. There is no State where there are too many laborers, unless it may be Virginia, and there only in consequence of its peculiar phase of the slave institution. A Virginia argument or prejudice on the subject applied in a Southern State would be entirely inappropriate. Diffusion frantically demanded in the former would be, and is, insane policy in the latter. The true way in both is to employ, to pay and to treat them honestly, and then, supporting themselves and contributing to the general good, they will not be a burden to either.

COURTEOUS MANNERS IN PUBLIC MEN.

Some people do not understand human nature, though they have a good deal of the article themselves. It seems to us that some members of Congress might be included in this class. Indeed, we had some fears, for a day or two after the assembling of Congress, that the number was not small, but the apprehension soon passed away, as they became engaged in the business of their position.

The credit of the country, and the interests of the dominant party in it, are not promoted by any trespass on the claims of courtesy and decorum. The space for private passions and discourteous manners in the conduct of national affairs is a very narrow one. Dignified, manly proceedings alone are approved, many the President's misfortune to have erred on this point, and that error led him into more grave ones. This, however, does not justify, but rather forbids similar demeanor toward him. Vituperative language always rebounds, and the force of the recoil is sometimes as stunning as the direct blow. Groundless accusations of a defeated adversary have the same effect. Human nature so decides. It appears like maltreating a prisoner. If those of Mr. LOAN have any presumption of their truth to support them, the fact should be known, and made known as soon as practicable. If not, the utterance of them cannot but meet with rebuke in every honest and generous mind. Licentiousness of speech tends directly to the corruption of public morals and the detriment if not the overthrow of society. As productive of such results, it ought to be discouraged by all classes, in all places. And a moderate knowledge of human nature would convince any one of the inutility not to say positive detriment of using it in party warfare.

THE Senatorial elections, that have occasioned, in different States, so much excitement, will soon be among the things of the past, and to the eye that reviews the scenes of them, the political surface will appear smooth and calm, undisturbed by the slightest ripple, while the men elected will be quietly occupied with the important duties of the office to which they have been chosen. Sooner than usual after election, will they this year be brought into the activities and responsibilities of their office. They enter upon them, however, with this advantage, that the mind and will of their constituents have been expressed with unusual clearness and decision on all the great questions which are likely to demand their attention. Messrs. CAMERON, CONKLING, MORTON and DRAKE will have hardly got over the novelty of the position before being launched into the perplexities of the work.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.

Two telegrams are brought us by the Cable, in reference to Rome, which in contrast do not place our National prestige in the Eternal city in a very flattering light.

The one is that the little Swiss Republic, from its snuggery somewhere in the Alps, has issued its order that none of its citizens shall hereafter, as they have heretofore done, be members of the Pope's body-guard. The Pope has had these as mercenaries in time past, but the little Republic now refuses him the boon and repudiates the dishonor from itself. *Vive la Swisse!*

The other telegram announces that the American chapel, which has for a few years been *tolerated*, in that religious Roman city, has been ordered out of it. It is not specifically stated who gave the order or what was the occasion of it. But as the city is entirely under the government nominally of the Pope and really of the Jesuits, the order must have emanated from the hierarchy. This is in strict accord with what the organ of the Archbishop of St. Louis, as reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, declares to be the essential spirit of the Roman Church. It says "the church is of necessity intolerant." And speaking of all other forms of religion under the usual epithet of heresy, it says, "heresy she endures, when and where she *must*, but she hates it and directs all her energies to its destruction." And as a natural inference it adds, "if Catholics ever gain an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end."

This is plain. The ejection of the poor little American Church from Rome is an illustration of the doctrine. We believe the church referred to is not of any particular sect or denomination, but is intended for and supported by Christians of all denominations. It is known as the American Church. Unless there is some better reason than that avowed by the St. Louis organ, it seems hardly fair play for the Head of the Roman Catholic Church to treat an American church in that way.

WANTED, A SENSATION.

A *sensation* is wanted by the editor of the Richmond *Times*. Casting about in his mind for some plan that will bring into the desolate regions around him population, labor and wealth, he has been led to imagine that a "sensation" is indispensable. And as they have no gold fields, nor oil regions, to sensationalize upon, he proposes to make the most of the possums and persimmons with which the country is enriched. But in order to show off these and other material and personal qualities of the South to advantage, he proposes to hire Yankee writers to make the exposition. As the books are, of course, to be false and deceptive, the editor, in order to give the conscience of the Yankees a hard hit, makes a spontaneous concession to the superiority of their minds. He proposes to hire Yankees to get up a sensation, because the Southern conscience could not bear the strain. It appears quite as plain to us, if his representations of the country there be correct, that the Southern pocket could as illy bear the strain of getting up a sensation in the way and on the conditions specified.

The best, cheapest and surest sensation —it might not be the least deceptive—within practical reach of the editor of the *Times* is, a rational, manly, dispassionate profession of the true faith of loyalty. This throughout the South would be the most effective restoration measure in politics, business and social life. It would be better than the usual and ceaseless mixture of groans and growls that are heard from that quarter, as the foundation of public prosperity and peace.

To prevent being harrassed by hostile legislation in front of a difficult financial complication, the Richmond *Enquirer* says the South must "diffuse the negroes, send them North, and scatter them over the whole country."

Now we propose, to prevent being harassed by hostile demonstrations of any kind, to diffuse knowledge in the shape of public schools and Yankee teachers. Send them South and scatter them over the whole country.

THE wisdom of the child who can, with certainty, identify his own paternal relative, has become proverbial. The existence of the proverb, it is true, involves a rather unpleasant kind of doubt. But what shall we say of the painful nature of that skepticism which leads a father to speak with the least suspicion of hesitancy concerning his relations to his own offspring. No doubt he may have done it without thinking, but the answer of the father of the defendant in the abominable Chicago divorce case, to counsel's question "Is the defendant your son?" was, to say the least of it, lacking in tact and confidence that should have been displayed on such an occasion. He said "I suppose so." All that can be done under the circumstances is to hope his supposition was correct.

THERE is much virtue in *your* If. If a man would do this or that or the other, why then—and so on *ad infinitum*. The last *If* we have been going the rounds in is this: "There are twenty millions of people in the North. If each one of these would destroy a five cent note daily, it would amount to a million dollars in a day toward the removal of the national debt. If this were done every day for a year, it would diminish the debt by three hundred and sixty five millions of dollars yearly, which is more than the whole internal revenue produces. We know a man who thinks it is his duty to take a five cent bill every day on this account. It is less than the tax on a glass of whisky." Now, if there had been no debt. If there had been no debt there would have been no stamps. If there had been no stamps this idiotic proposition never would have been made. In short, if the moon were made of green cheese it would be good to eat, you know!

Finances of West Virginia.

In his message to the West Virginia Legislature, delivered on Tuesday, Governor Boreman thus refers to the finances of the State, arranging the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, it may be seen that:

The balance remaining in the Treasury, January 1, 1866, was	$261,383 24
Receipts from other sources to the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1866	234,415 38
Amount of receipts	$512,798 62
Disbursements to the end of fiscal year	178,005 31
Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1865	$ 34,793 49
Estimated receipts for current year	671,500 00
Total receipts	$706,293 49
Deduct amount to be passed to both "school funds"	210,500 00
Leaving for general purposes	$495,793 49
Estimated ordinary expenses of current year	351,150 00
Account subject to extraordinary appropriation	$144,643 49

In order that this statement may not leave an erroneous impression to the prejudice of the resources and revenues of the State, it may be proper to remark that the last Legislature changed the fiscal year so as to make it end on the 30th of September, instead of the 31st of December as heretofore; and as a consequence the reports of the financial officers exhibit the receipts and disbursements of only nine months, instead of a whole year, as they otherwise would have done; and in these nine months, under the law, only one-fourth of the annual interest is required to be paid into the Treasury, and by reason of the change the other three-fourths remain to be accounted for in the succeeding financial year.

Compulsory Credit.

It seems rather a queer thing for tradesmen to insist force people to become their debtors whether they will or no; but such seems to be the custom at Carlsruhe in the Grand Duchy of Baden, if we are to believe the correspondent of the London *Commercial*. In a recent letter he writes says: "When your purchases are sent home you find that the messenger has shot away as if he had left a mysterious bundle upon a bachelor's door step. Don't be troubled, they will not forget you; these careful people forget nothing. In a few weeks there comes a bill of the goods in some mysterious way and when the begin counting out the money are told there is nobody there. After a few weeks you begin to take the hint. You must send a servant with the money. It consists in paying and receiving part of the transaction, and is of course more genteel; besides it gives the servants of both parties something to do. Your servant brings a bill receipted, which it is enough to keep, for 'honest Germans'—I retract—*do* sometimes forget, and the bill might have to be paid twice. It is in vain to insist that it is more convenient to keep all things square as you go along, and that you hate old debts and old money concerning his relations to his own offspring. No doubt he may have done it without thinking, but the answer of the father of the defendant in the abominable Chicago divorce case, to counsel's question "Is the defendant your son?" was, to say the least of it, lacking in tact ready confidence that should have been displayed on such an occasion. He said "I suppose so." All that can be done under the circumstances is to hope his supposition was correct.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Times*, whose predictions are always regarded with implicit confidence by Americans, predicts that 1867 will be a year of peace.

Political squabbles prevent the Detroit Common Council from organizing. They have not, however, yet reached the advanced stage of fisticands and pistols.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Journal* suggests the creation of the rank of ensign in the army, whose duty it shall be to carry the colors of his regiment.

There is a Flemish paper at Ghent which celebrated its two hundredth anniversary on the 1st of January.

In Finesville, Va., a Methodist revival minister has been hung in effigy in consequence of his loyal sentiments.

A German in Chicago has been fined for letting two worthless old horses starve to death. The poor animals' last meal was a handful of shavings.

The members of the Maine Legislature have voted themselves a copy each of Webster unabridged, Lippincott's Gazetteer and the Bible and ten dollars worth of postage stamps for each man ber.

Twenty-four prisoners were released from the Albany penitentiary the other day, they being entitled to have the remainder of their sentences remitted on account of good behavior.

Returns received at the office of the Secretary of State of Maine show that during last year there were two hundred and sixty-five beats killed in that State. In Penobscot county alone there were one hundred and nine killed, and in the town of Lincoln forty-five.

The Mayor of Boston states that six free bathing houses were provided in the early part of last year and maintained during the warm season at a total expense of $17,95. Persons of both sexes and of all ages resorted to them, and the total number of baths taken in them was 4 5 60.

Miss Cunningham, regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, states that the receipts of the association since its organization have been two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, of which over sixty-eight thousand dollars were contributed as the proceeds of the lectures and essays of Hon. Edward Everett, who devoted a large share of his valuable time to this noble work. Out of this amount, the entire purchase money together with the interest money that had accumulated on the deferred instalments, has been paid and twenty three thousand dollars have been expended in necessary repairs to the mansion and out-buildings.

On Thursday, two little boys, David and Darlen Allen, were drowned in a pond while skating upon the ice at Penn Yan, New York. Harold broke through the ice and sunk, when his brother skated after him, and, in the attempted rescue, lost his own life. A singular feature of this painful affair is, that a little cousin of David, aged four years, while playing with her doll about the same time the accident occurred, suddenly stopped, and in a mournful tone exclaimed to his mother, "Auntie, Davie is drowned!" She repeated this expression several times. It was not until hours after that a telegram was received announcing to the family the sad casualty. The two boys were buried in one coffin.

Mr. F. W. Coomlies, who resides near Wabash, Indiana, while putting up his horse, a few days ago, handed his wife a package containing $1,700 to take in the house. At the time she was gathering chips, and had a basket and armful. The money was laid on the calps in her arm. Just as she reached the door her child, who was sick and was crying piteously, attracted her immediate attention, and in her hurry to attend the child, forgot the money, and threw the chips on the fire with the money. Her attention was so engrossed with the sick child that the loss was not discovered until about nine o'clock in the evening.

In Great Britain and Ireland during the six years beginning in 1860, and ending in 1865, there were 1,582 persons killed by railway accidents and 4 490 injured. The number of killed during each of the last four years was almost the same 256 in 1862, 184 in 1863, 222 in 1864, and 221 in 1865. The number of injured, however, varied greatly, being 656 in 1862, 401 in 1863, 706 in 1864 and 1039 in 1865. Four persons were killed every week, and the number of accidents in each of the four years was, with singular regularity either 35 or 36. But the saddest account appeared in 1865 by malice—a rail having been unscrewed on an Irish road, but this, happily killed no one, and injured but a single person. Three persons during the year committed suicide by throwing themselves in front of approaching trains. During 1865 the various English railways paid large sums as "compensation" for injuries done to passengers by railway accidents. The principal payments were: Southeastern Railway, $194,000; Great Western, $200,305; London and Northwestern, $151,646; Midland, $120 700; London and South western, $125,000; Lancashire and Yorkshire, $123 340; Great Northern, $111,635; Great Eastern, $100,000; Northeastern, $71,778; and Caledonian, $61,243. The large amount paid by these roads show that the English people are alive to their interests, and make the great railway corporations careful, by insisting upon and securing heavy payments in case of injury to life or limb.

It will be remembered that some time since, the President issued a proclamation placing French vessels upon the same footing as American vessels as regards tonnage and other dues in American ports. The latest foreign mail brings us intelligence that the Paris *Moniteur* officially announces that hereafter the "American flag will be freed from all navigation dues in French ports." The commerce between France and the United States in the vessels of either country, is to be carried on without restriction.

On Tuesday evening—the same day on which Collyer beat McGade in a prize fight for the championship of the light weights—a brother of Collyer's, named Joseph Jamieson, residing in Morton street, Brooklyn, killed his wife and child by blowing out his brains with a pistol. His mother and sister were in an adjoining room at the time. On a table near by was found the leaf of a blank book containing the following: "After enduring our position and misconception until life is no longer desirable, I would leave it with all its trials, hoping for a higher and a better life. But not in fear or frenzy, but calm and deliberately, trusting in God to pardon my sins and receive me into rest. Had my truly friend might have saved this deed." Deceased was a native of Scotland, and about 25 years of age. His brother, the pugilist, it seems, goes by the assumed name of Collyer, though his real name is Jamieson.

The New York *World* says: Many Canadian clergymen are of strong ritualistic tendencies. One of them has officiated at a marriage in a white silk gown; another has openly declared the doctrine of confession; a third has published the "Priest's Prayer Book," in which the doctrine of confession, of auricular confession, and prayers for the dead are maintained. The Bishop of Toronto declares he sees nothing objectionable in all this.

There are in the United States 11,220 Baptist churches, valued at $8,970,000; 19,863 Methodist churches, worth $15,890,000; 4,921 Presbyterian churches, at $25,308,000; 2,334 Congregational churches, at $14,004,000; 2,250 Catholic churches, at $22,500,000; 2 145 Episcopal churches, at $21,450,000; 440 German Reformed churches, at $1,400,000; and 364 Unitarian churches, at $4,368,000.

A correspondent of the London *Journal* tells us at some length on the best ways to prevent hydrophobia. A wag, in reply, suggests that he once prevented a case of this dreadful malady by getting on a fourteen rail fence and staying until the dog left.

Another cargo of goods for the Paris Exposition is to be sent from New York this week. Among the consignments is a richly furnished street railroad car, got up in the latest style of the art. This car is intended for a Bombay street railroad, and stops at the Paris Exposition on its way thither. It is a curious fact that American builders have of late furnished cats for street railways in cities of England, South America and Canada, and in this branch of architecture leads the world.

A few days since a farmer near Newark, N. J., was waited upon by a respectable looking gentleman, who said he had come to pay for a basket of apples which he had taken from the orchard when a boy sixteen years previously. He insisted upon paying not only for the original value but the interest. That man is too honest to be trusted.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States it is stated there have been eighty-two Bishops, of whom forty-three are now living. This statement includes two foreign Missionary Bishops. During the last six years thirteen bishops have died, six from the Northern States, six from the seceded States and one Missionary Bishop. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is now the senior of the Church in the United States.

During the last fiscal year Canada imported merchandise to the value of $58,802,319, and exported $56,328,280, thus showing a balance of trade in her favor. The largest amount of her imports, $30 000,000, came from England, and $20 000,000 came from the United States. To the United States she exported nearly $35,000,000, and to England nearly $13,000 000.

A hotel proprietor of Wisconsin had his valise stolen while on a recent tour in the Southern part of the State. On returning home he found the valise and thief stopping at his own house.

Thirty Hanoverians have been arrested by the Prussian authorities at Hamburg, as they were about to start for America to escape the conscription.

A Denville, (N. J.) lady, who got divorced from her husband, and married another man, has just eloped from him, running away with her first husband.

The canal system will go into effect at Toronto on the 1st of March. A barrel of flour will then be carried to Liverpool for 6d.

New engines, costing $300 000, are to be put in the Great Eastern.

A Snake Milks a Cow.

A gentleman in this city, says the New Albany *Ledger*, has a cow that for the last two months has given more milk in cold weather than in warm. This freak attracted the attention of her owner, but as the cow was closely watched, he became satisfied that no person other than some one of the family milked her. During the recent extreme cold weather her milk was abundant, but the weather having become moderated, she failed entirely. Determined to learn the cause of the failure, he had hardly entered the yard before his attention was attracted by a rustling noise. Presently he saw a huge snake emerge from underneath the stable and crawl up to his favorite milker, and deliberately begin slipping her. The snake was five feet long, and as large a man's arm at the shoulder. It was what is known as a cow snake. The mystery was now explained. In cold weather the snake lies dormant, hybernating, but when the weather gets warm he emerges from his winter quarters.

PERSONAL.

—During the proceedings on the fourth day of the scandalous Stewart divorce suit, now going on in Chicago, an incident occurred which has in it a great deal of significance. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart sat there all day near together. The lady accidentally dropped her pocket handkerchief upon the floor. Mr. Stewart noticed the handkerchief, and, with commendable politeness, promptly picked it up, and placed it upon his wife's lap. Mrs. Stewart, however, would not consent to acknowledge an act of courtesy on the part of a man whom she evidently so bitterly dislikes. The handkerchief had no sooner found a place upon her lap than a delicately gloved hand shoved it contemptuously upon the floor from whence the hand of the gallant divine had taken it. Stewart did not notice this, and, seeing the perfumed linen again at the feet of his wife, he again stooped to pick it up. He was not, however, permitted to again perform the service, for a daintily little foot protruded with spiteful energy from beneath the black dress, and the handkerchief was pinioned to the floor as firmly as though it had been placed in an iron vice. The reverend youth, abashed and blushing, discontinued his efforts to be polite, and the Chicago public was deprived of picking up the delicate and innocent cause of this little episode.

—Bavaria is to be pitied. She is burdened with a crack brained, sentimental, obstinate, handsome young king, some of whose likes and performances are queer and taking—like enough. He is what is called a melo-maniac—that is, he is fonder of music and its kindred arts than either the cares or the pageantries of state. Above all men and all things he loves Richard Wagner, the heterodox musician, and Gallmeyer, officially announces that hereafter the "American flag will be freed from all navigation dues in French ports." The commerce between France and the United States in the vessels of either country, is to be carried on without restriction.

—Tennyson, who was lately driven away from his home in the Isle of Wight, by literary lion hunters, is in London, writing a long poem, for which, as it is said, he is to receive a guinea a line.

—Berger, the billiard player, keeps a saloon in Leyden's time. He is coming to this country again next summer.

—De Bow the philosopher and statistician of secession, is pardoned. So, at the South, one melody will be heard no more, namely: "Hang up de fiddle and de bow."

—Hon. Jas Van Vesburg, a Pennsylvania gentleman, lately deceased, left his entire property, valued at $15,000, to his *fiance*, who comes into possession when she is twenty-one.

—The Prince of Wales gives offence to the British people by his intimacy with the Duke of St. Albans, a notorious profligate. Albert Edward is a pretty hard boy. Gossip intimates that he is not only fast and dissipated, but that his tastes are of the low, depraved description for which George the Fourth was notorious. Poor, pretty Alexandra!

—Mr. Greenwood, a shoemaker of Harveysburg, Ohio, has fallen heir to an estate in New Jersey worth $10 000.

—Senator Harris, of New York is said to feel his defeat at Albany pretty sharply. He had settled in Washington, apparently *en permanence*—just finished a palatial residence a year or two ago, in the most fashionable part of the city. *Sic transit, &c.*

—General Sterling Price's friends in St. Louis intend to purchase a handsome house for him to that city. Thriy thousand dollars have already been raised for that purpose. The contributors are mostly rebels for the seceding cause, and the money is to be raised by the ladies entirely. Determined to learn the cause of the failure, he had hardly entered the yard before his attention was attracted by a rustling noise. Presently he saw a huge snake emerge from underneath the stable and crawl up to his favorite milker, and deliberately begin slipping her. The snake was five feet long, and as large a man's arm at the shoulder. It was what is known as a cow snake. The mystery was now explained. In cold weather the snake lies dormant, hybernating, but when the weather gets warm he emerges from his winter quarters.

ROT IN GRAPES, POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

INSECTS IN ANIMALS.

BY JOHN F. BENNET, PITTSBURGH.

The grape rot appears first in July, when the Catawba grape is nearly half of its full size. It shows itself by a little speck on the skin and a discolored appearance of the pulp underneath, usually on the exposed shoulder or side, and rarely on the underside. The part discolored has ceased to grow, and communicates its disease to the neighboring parts, until the whole berry is affected, then dries up to a brown deal matter, which is sometimes blown or rubbed off, and at other times remains attached to the stem until gathering time. It is first noticed after thunder storms, and after and during wet, sultry weather. Whatever grapes escape being attacked in July, if dry weather prevails afterwards, are not affected. The same wet, sultry weather will produce rot up to the time of gathering.

In October, 1865, when the Concord grape was fully ripe, and during the days of gathering, this weather produces rot; but, seeing that the berry was full of juice, and not shrivelled, it would itself by a breaking of the skin and fermentation of the juice. Every part of the country where wet, sultry weather prevails is affected by rot, in wet seasons destroying from half to nine-tenths of the crop; in all seasons destroying some. In dry, favorable seasons it has been noticed that some particular soils and situations are less affected than others. Tough, clayed and marly soils that are very retentive of moisture are most liable. Soils that are sandy, or porous, are less liable. I might by thought that the limestone soils of Northern Ohio would be sufficiently dry and porous to escape rot; but in fact limestones do absorb and restrain much moisture, and although the surface were exposed to the atmosphere in a current of air does dry rapidly, yet the interior surfaces in the interstices of the layers of stone are covered with moisture, and wherever clay intervenes it becomes a soil of the most retentive character. Sandy soils are unfit for raising wine grapes; but it appears that all our wine soils are subject to producing rot. Those soils that are best adapted by their character to produce the highest development of the moral qualities of the grape are the most liable to rot.

With regard to situation it has been said, vide Cincinnati, 1848, report Horticultural Committee, that the cause of the rot in grapes was "their location being in confined situations, not fully exposed to the air, and their proximity to orchards and woods." This is incorrect; vide running on trees escape rot; vines nearest the forest and orchard trees partially escape rot; vineyards that have never been hoed and are full of weeds escape the full extreme of rot. So the most unfavorable situations for developing the qualities of the grape are the situations for escaping rot, and a premium is offered for careless cultivation or total neglect. To sum up, the soils that produce rot and the most favorable situations produce rot; the worst soils are least subject to rot, and the most unfavorable situations are least liable to rot. From which conclude, with this anomaly in nature, that its highest grade of produce is most injured by its most favorable provisions.

It has been remarked by some that the very cold nights and mornings that sometimes follow sultry weather, ending in rain, might produce and does produce frost, and so causes rot. This is incorrect and need not be taken into consideration. It is worth while, however, to refute the proposition of some, that the sudden check of growth attending the sudden change of high to low temperature produces rot, by remarking that the cold is never so severe as to stop the circulation of the sap, and so could not cause the death of any part of the plant or berry. A wet summer and our usual sun, then, produces rot, and here again we must conclude, with another anomaly in nature, that the most fruitful season is each most inimical to the grape crop. Shall we rest here, finding out that as the New York *Tribune's* Agricultural Report for August, 1866, says, "We are fighting against nature in trying to raise grapes in Ohio;" give up the culture of the grape as under a curse, or vindicate nature and show that our part of earth's highest product, may be made a curse by excess of its use, so this apparent curse of richness of production, and most favorable season is a blessing when properly taken advantage of.

In God's providence all of his gifts are good for man; the soil does its best, according to its capability, furnishing solid food, the water does its best, serving as a diluent or disintegrant; the air does its best, acting as a digestant, and the sun does its best, settling all into activity, nourishing, warming, cherishing; no one of these does injury, but only good; and shall they all when working at their highest, produce a result in evil?" It cannot be—it can only be man's inability to take advantage of God's blessing. In an attempt to reason out its laying, we say that there must be no excess; if we give all soil, all water, or all air, or all sun we shall have no product; or if we give an excess of any of these, the result is injurious. Now we cannot give an excess of earth, we can prevent an excess of water, we cannot control an excess of air, but can prevent an excess of sun. Can it, then, be water in excess? A faithful lover of nature who believes in God's goodness in all his works, in spite of whatever appearance, brought to this whole investigation by remarking that "water never hurt anything" and this essay is in vindication of her remark. Nature, like a faithful lover, discloses to her beloved all her secrets.

It is not water in excess, inasmuch as this would show itself in marshy, swampy, undrained lands, where only the rankest grow, live, and does not exist in our vineyards. Neither is the rot caused by a deficiency, as in the only matter we can control, namely, water. A season without water always produces a crop of grapes free from rot, a dry season making a rich wine but not a large quantity. Here let it be related and heard by every farmer as it was found to be a hot one. Again we come to a negative conclusion, and as the rot is neither caused by excess or deficiency, let us look elsewhere. It is not caused from insects or birds. It is not caused from within by disease of the plant in roots or branches, otherwise all the branches and berries would be affected, and not in the case individual berries on some of the branches. Then it is caused by some external influence; and, if external, it must be mechanical—an effect.

In its manner of action it is shown to be local, a blow or wound received—more or less minute causing death to the part receiving it, and spreading its decomposition into the parts surrounding. What is there in nature that gives blows causing death? Lightning does. Lightning is an effect produced by electricity. It is prevalent in summer and not in winter. It always takes place during close, damp, sultry weather, which it clears in showers of rain. It will be necessary to explain in what manner lightning gives this deadly stroke.

If we mix together certain amounts of oxygen and hydrogen, and pass through the mixture a fire of sufficient intensity to ignite them, they will combine and suddenly contracting into water of five thousand, four hundred degrees temperature, will suddenly dissipate into steam and lose their high temperature in the surrounding bodies. In this operation there is a space of time at which the high temperature of the water produced, acting on any animal or vegetable matter, would produce death at the point struck. It does not matter whether the oxygen and hydrogen are mixed in a bulk as of a cubic foot, or in the minutest capillary tube of a thousand feet, or a thousand miles long as surely as there is free oxygen and free hydrogen in their atoms, intimated together and placed so close together that the heat given off in their combining will ignite their neighbor, so surely will the electric current of heat and light which is called lightning be produced, and so surely will the heat of five thousand four hundred degrees in the water produced, cause death to any animal or vegetable matter it strikes. In the case of a tree struck by lightning the line of the combining free elements descending find on reaching the tree a sufficiency of free elements nascent in its every part, and igniting them produce water of the intensity of 5,400 degrees of heat, which kills, and its minute and golden spectacle, which in gaining vent tears and rives the tree into splinters, causing the appearance called blasted. In the case of a human being struck by lightning on the head, let us suppose there should be a column or thread of only one atom of thickness of these nascent elements existing from the head to the feet, this column would be ignited, and in its passage make a continuous though minute stream of heat of 5,400 degrees, and so the insects will not be required, and not finding food will become less numerous, leaving a greater product for man, to whom the earth was given.

Having found out the disease it is not difficult to apply a remedy, which must not be the shade of a tree nor negligence of cultivation. What is required is to conduct these free elements to and from the earth, where the heat they create will be gratefully received and acknowledged by nourishing the growing crop more vigorously, while their injurious properties will be conveyed away from the growing leaves and plants. This requirement may be met by inserting in the ground of the vineyard, potato field, cotton field, or other growing crop, at suitable distances, proper conductors. The best conductors and most suitable distances will have to be found out by experience, but it is believed that a cheap and good conductor might be made out of iron wire, say of three-eighths of an inch in diameter, coated with copper, and at suitable distances, so that the height above ground would be one-half higher than the highest bunches of grapes, and the distance between each form an angle of forty-five degrees from the top of one to the bottom of the other.

It is suggested that where the grape vines are grown on wire trellises at suitable distances copper coated iron wire pendants be allowed to touch and connect the ground. It is suggested that in all probability copper coated iron stakes with arms attached may be cheap enough to be the support of the vine and the conductor away of the lightning.

By thus practically applying the command in Genesis, chapter 1., verse 28, to "subdue it," we shall be able to prevent the "fire which is gone out of a rod of her branches, which hath devoured her fruit," Ezekiel, chapter xix., verse 14, and the more able to fulfil it and "be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth."

The English in India—Grand Pageant.

The Governor General of India has lately held, at Agra, a grand and magnificent assembly of some hundreds of East India Princes, with their attendants—a wonderful and gorgeous Oriental spectacle, second only to the great feasts held in Babylon, when a thousand Princes came to do honor to their Sovereign. Here the descendants of the rulers of two hundred millions of people belonging to one of the oldest and richest nations of the world, came together to express their loyalty to Sir John Lawrence, the representative of Queen Victoria. The pageant, we are told, was of Oriental brilliance—a great scene of barbaric splendor—elephants and horses, camels and palanquins, princes and their suites, glitter of arms. But, conspicuous in the swarthy procession, with its glow of Eastern costume and decoration, marched a plain body of British troops, followed by a battery of Armstrong guns, emblems of the new Empire that has been created, and the supreme power, and the recipient of all the homage, was a single English gentleman, who is not even a noble. It cannot be without a sensation of pride that an Englishman imagines for himself, in the future, the splendid position of this enthronement of English power amid Oriental pomp. His picture of our country, then distributing the rewards of loyalty to a hundred subject princes, who are eager to obtain the title of an English order. They are all your subjects or fendatories; we assign them their relative ranks; they enjoy their honors in dependence upon our pleasure; we are the masters of them and of India. All that is startling, grand, or grandeur, but with tradition, sacred to the oldest memory of man, colored by long ages of romance, deep with the dust of an awful history, solemn in its vastness, its secrets of an utterly hidden past, its traces of mighty changes and conquests, its wonderful glory and wonderful shame, its enchantments of beauty, its monuments of art, and gems, and gold, and luxury, has been practically subdued to our sway. Princes make their reverence to the Viceroy, who count their tenants and revenues alike by millions.

So much of the *Standard's* poetry. Let us come down to the plain prose of the Pall Mall *Gazette*, which says:

"Let us flatter and congratulate and cajole ourselves as we may, it is humiliating to the magnates of the land. It is a painful reminder of their fallen state; a self-confessed, and insolent assertion of our own power and strength. No possible words that a viceroy can utter, in the best ever so eloquent, can convince such an assembly that it is really for their good to be subject to a small body of men of whose loyalty we all lip-loyalty. The Mogul, the Mahratta and the Sikh date us equally in the depths of their hearts."

The Paris Exhibition.

The ship Mercury, Captain Stetson, which was to have sailed from New York yesterday, is the last vessel that will be cleared by the American Agency with goods for the Paris Exposition. The Mercury's cargo consists of about 2,600 packages, embracing nearly every article that American ingenuity either can or has invented. Every State in the Union is represented. Every phase of human industry, called in this collection. Farms, mines, factories and shops, school houses, school books, locomotives, mowing machines, fakers, carriages, cotton, sugar, grapes—in fact, almost everything except the "Rocky Mountains," by great industry of "The Rocky Mountains," by great industry of "The Rocky Mountains," by great industry of "The

The Daily Commercial

THE LIFE WRECK.

reading the silent wears, dark and damp,
The flickering light of the feeble lamp,
aking the night with her ghastly tramp,
ho is less afraid to stray alone.
om home to home, from street to street,
picks her passage through rain and sleet,
ith not a friend in the world to greet,
n bonnet to wear nor a morsel to eat,
vor a speck of earth to call her own.

earing how fifs out day by day,
ow on her priceless soul away,
nning for very shame the ray
f the sun of Heaven to her glorious sun—
rash of the earth and afraid of the sky—
raid of the light she knows not why,
e woos the night as she heaves a sigh,
And thinks of a race that is almost run.

anism of life and beauty fled,
adow uniting the night and dead!
new her before her soul was wed
h the dregs of hatred and despair;
new her a happy thoughtless child,
ping of flowers, as glad as wild,
hen she prattled and laughed, and leaped and
smiled
how her heart was pure and her spirits wild.
And all her truth as light as air.

new her again in womanhood
home beauty and wit in a heart withstood,
and and lovely, yet gentle and good,
h a friend and loving as true and great,
rfect in all that grandeur leads
nsitive beauty, in all that sends
thrill which never the proud have wends—
e crowning gem of a cluster of friends,
queen in soul and a queen in state.

now her now—yet I know her not!
here all but praise from the senseless rot,
here's that in pure is spurned, forgot,
t boldly dared, and boldly dread,
roped in misery and disgrace,
ce a man to curse can trace
the shattered form and shriveled face
ing wreck of their ancient grace.
The frame in there but the woman is dead.

ades of immaculate woman! when
all the curse of God come down on men
woman's wrongs" for not till then
Shall he atone for thy nameless woe,
hen thy enjoyment, unalloyed,
all stalk the earth in terror and dread
th a wrath of sculpture round his head,
eting the wretch wherever he tread,
ll to the uppermost cell he makes his bed,
He may pay part of the debt he owes.

The Story of an English Yacht—A Two Year's Voyage.

In a schooner sixty tons smaller than
at of Mr. Bennett, but iron-built, an
nglish yachtsman has recently returned
om a cruise which is to that of the Hen-
etta what that of the Henrietta is to a
ip from Cowes to Cherbourg. The story,
so, has a sadness about it which makes it,
erchance, none the less suitable a yarn for
hristmas time, or to the yacht match it-
lf. Captain Hannam, of the schooner
acht Themis, one hundred and forty
ns, left England in April, 1864, two years
d a half ago. His wife went with him;
e sailed his own ship; his chief officer
nd been a Lieutenant in the navy; and
e crew consisted of eleven others, all
old. To touch at Madeira, at Teneriffe,
Rio, all this was holiday work; it was
st the ideal way of passing a summer
at many an Englishman has yearned for;
ut afterward the Themis bore steadily
outh, on a track which few people
ver followed for pleasure. She touched
Port St. Julian, that ill-omened
arbor where first Magellan and
fterward, Drake, had to erect a gibbet and
se it; and then, on the 30th of August,
e fairly entered Magellan's Straits, the
avigation of which—though not so terrible
modern seamanship as it seemed to the
rave old fellows who first gave us the
ance of trying it at all—is yet about as
nlike the ordinary notion of a yacht's
roper work as can be well imagined.
till, did not Lord Dufferin sail till he saw
n Sayen in the Norna? and is not a friend
the world to greet,
n bonnet to wear nor a morsel to eat,
vor a speck of earth to call her own
through the gray Arctic clouds? A fig for
e Straits of Magellan! Exceptionally
rtunate, Captain Hannam got in twelve
ys through the dreary channel which
ok even lucky Francis Drake seventeen
traverse, and which the unfortunate
yron, "Foul-weather Jack," could not
ss in seven weeks. Off Masafuera—a
nely island in about the same latitude as
uan Fernandez, but further to the West-
ard—Captain Hannam's lieutenant died;
d thenceforth the duties of command de-
olved exclusively upon Hannam himself.
e touched at Callao, and leaving it on the
th of December, sailed right across
ward the Sandwich Islands, a distance
over five thousand miles seaway. In
rty days he reached Owhyhee—the scene
Cook's heroic death, not yet a hundred
ears ago—and spent the greater
art of 1866 in cruising about that
chipelago. Leaving it in November,
e sailed homeward, putting in at the
argineses; but before he reached Valpa-
iso there was another death on board, and
aptain Hannam was a widower. We
rink from intruding on private sorrow,
ut it may well be that this loss made him
ndertake the roughest work he could
nd. And rough enough, in all conscience,
was! He determined to sail back
hrough the Straights of Sarmiento,a
branch spreading to the north-ward out
f Magellan's, and named after the gallant
ader of a Spanish colony who perished
ere miserably nearly three centuries
go. Hannam entered it near the dismal
ot where the Wager was lost from Hud-
n's squadron, and he stayed two months
that dreary region of almost perpetual
g and bitter cold, exploring every inlet,
xamining every anchorage, sounding
very channel, while the storms came
unning up from the South Polar
ocean, and the long waves broke on the
ost desolate land in the whole world,
eaving it, at length, his self-imposed task
eing thoroughly done, he touched at
ontevideo, and then made the best of
is way to England. The remains of his
ife—for there had been a coffin on board
ll through the lonely time—were buried
n a Dorsetshire church-yard; and it was
ut a week or two ago that the Southamp-
on shipwrights were busily at work dis-
antling the brave little Themis.

A Lesson for Husbands.

As many of our readers know to their
orrow, the leading retail dry goods firms
f the city are just now sending around
olite missives in shape of last year's
ills. Anent one of these documents
here hangs a tale which has set many
ongues wagging. Sorrowful, however,
oes not enjoy but merely deplores such
ncidents, and mentions them only to rep-
obate.

Among the bills one was sent to the wife
f a wealthy gentleman up town. Mrs.
Blank unfortunately is fat, and certainly
ot less than forty, and keeps a sharp
ookout for little peculiarities on the part
f her liege lord, whom time has used
with kindly hand and left with many
f his youthful graces still fresh upon
im.

Mrs. Blank's bill was large—all ladies'
ry goods bills are larger than they expec-
ed and she started upon the absurd task
f trying to find some flaw in the accurate
ook-keeper's work.

Her eye fell upon an item which hinted
hat a large amount was due for a hand-
ome silk dress purchased about the holi-
ays. Mrs. Blank had purchased no such
ress, and down town she posted to have a
orrection made and settle the bill.

Polite but firm book-keeper insisted that
o mistake had been made and showed on
is journal a charge against Mr. Blank for
uch a dress.

Mrs. B.'s jealousy got the better of her
ood sense, and a scene was created which
aused no little amusement. The moral is
lain. If gentlemen will make costly
resents to ladies who are not their wives,
hey should have some understanding as
o where the bills should be sent.

A Leopard on the Loose.

Considerable excitement and no incon-
iderable amount of panic was experienced
last Monday evening at the establishment
on Sixth street, where the animals belong-
ing to John Robinson's menagerie are
wintered. A fine leopard, as untamed as
when he roamed his native forest, suc-
ceeded in loosening one of the bars of his
cage, and while the keepers, with some
others, were hugging the stove, engaged
in a little social chat, they were surprised
and terrified by the apparition in their
midst of his spotted highness, who at a
bound pounced upon a domesticated dog
while enjoying a *siesta* after discussing his
midday allowance. Before the keepers
recovered from their astonishment, the
poor canine was disposed of, while the
savage instincts of the leopard, quickened
by the taste of blood, induced him to look
around for more prey, which he discovered
in the crouching form of another dog, who
was almost instantaneously disposed of in
a similar manner.

The men, in the meantime, retreated in
dismay, when the leopard, leaving his
lifeless victim, with a yell and a bound,
alighted upon the back of the colossal ele-
phant Empress, who had been calmly view-
ing this extraordinary outbreak. But the
spotted varmint made a mistake in the
contract, which, like the game, was alto-
gether of too great magnitude for him, for
her imperial majesty, with a shake, hurled
him a dozen yards, against the lion's den,
who, in wrath at the interruption of a
dreamy nap, set up a howl of defiance.
In the meantime the keepers had armed
themselves with bars of iron and other
delicate weapons, when the leopard, some-
what cowed by the back fall he had re-
ceived in his encounter with the elephant,
retreated to a stall, where he was eventu-
ally captured, and, under the supervision
of young Jack Robinson, replaced in his
den.

LOVE AND "DIPPING."—The editor of the Galveston, Texas, *News*, got highly ex-cited the other night during the performance of the Lady of Lyons, for while Claude and Pauline were billing and cooing on the stage in front of him, a fresh married couple from the country alongside of him in the boxes, got at it in real earnest and right before folks. Says the *News*:

"The lady's head rested lovingly upon the shoulder of the gentleman, and warm and fervent were the kisses he imprinted upon her glowing cheek. The lady re-lieved the gentleman of his burden, and his time came to recline upon her shoulder, while her arm was around his neck, and anon gently patting him upon the [illegible] marvelling.

How to Select a Horse.

The turf is now such an important ele-ment in the United States, that many gen-tlemen, who know but little of the quali-ties of stock, are ambitious to become the owners of race horses. They attend the different sales, but hesitate about mak-ing a purchase, because they have not sufficient experience to give them confi-dence in their own judgement. A horse may please the eye at first glance, and yet be deficient in excellent qualities. For this reason the inexperienced require definite rules by which they may be gui-ded or, at least, assisted when passing judgement upon the merits of the highest type of the equine race. Entertaining this opinion, we are induced to extract a few notes from an old volume. In choosing a race horse, by his external appearance, we are told that we must judge of his symme-metry by angular demonstration: "1st. Draw a base line from the stifle joint along the bottom of the chest to extreme point of the elbow, and to the shoulder blade joint. 2d. Draw a line from the curb or hock by the hip joint above the back, to an imag-inary point. 3rd. Draw another line from the point of the shoulder, ranging with the shoulder and passing above the back until it intersects the line at the imaginary point. 4th, Draw a line from the intersect-ing point of the shoulders, giving the same declension until it intersects the base line. 5th. From the stifle to the point of the buttock, there to meet the hip joint, there declining to the stifle. 6th. Draw a line from the hip to the base line, right angular declension, then to the shoulder point. 7th, Then draw a straight line, regardless of the curve of the back to a straight line intersected at the shoul-der at the beginning of the crest, 8th. Then take a line from the point of the shoulder, and angular degree, ranging with the shoulder blade to the top of the crest. 9th. Then, regardless of the rising of the crest, draw a straight line from the top of the shoulder blade to intersect with the point of the former line." Having followed these comprehensive directions, we are told that the "real symmetry of a grand and beautiful horse, possessed with muscular powers and strength, is formed by a right-angled triangle; and the farther from it a race horse's form is, the less pretensions that horse has to beauty, speed, bottom, or lastingness, ability to carry weight, or activity." In addition to the above rules, it should be remembered that a low coupling in the back is a mark of weakness; a thick, upwright shoulder indicates a stumbler, while great declivity and a thin shoulder denote speed. A narrow breast is a sure sign of weakness, as is also a low loin. The rising loin is a mark of muscular strength, of ability to carry weight, of speed and endurance. A short and broad back, denotes strength, while a broad stifle, well let down, is a sign of activity and lastingness. Especial attention should be paid to the knees, which should be small but exactly formed, suggesting the idea of iron like strength. As a general thing, a long horse is preferable to a short one, because his stride is greater, which, of course, gives him a higher degree of speed. These sug-gestions may greatly assist the inexperi-enced, for one is not competent to decide upon the merits of a race horse without having given the subject the closest study. *Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Child's Question—A Bachelor Under Fire.

A man who is not among those reported a "head of a family," gives the followins account of an hour with a little boy left under his charge, and of the questions he had to answer:

The other day, in an unguarded moment I accepted the charge and custody of a young gentleman who wore galligaskins and a Charles II. hat and feather. His sponsors in baptism had given him one name—circumstances another. His latter appellation, "Buster." His age as he in-formed me, was going on 7. When he made up his mind that we were to be left together, he eyed me malevolently a moment, and immediately commenced the following system of torture:

What was my name and my brother's and my father's name, and why? Did I have any little boys? Why didn't I have any little boys? What was the reason, if I didn't have any little boys, I didn't have any little girls? If this plan was the ques-tion, with no stops, and a gradual infec-tion.

Was them buttons gold in my sleeve, and why? How much did they cost? Did they cost one hundred and fifty-five dollars? If they didn't cost one hundred and fifty dollars, what would be the price of a gold house with gold furniture and gold stair-case? Did I ever see a house with these auriferous peculiarities?

No.

What then would be the cost of a silver carriage and a gold harness? What then would be the cost of a leaden carriage with iron harness? And why?

Did I know why the flies walked on the ceiling?

Could I walk on the ceiling? Not if I had one man to hold my head and another my legs?—Why couldn't I? Couldn't I if I was a giant? Did I ever see a giant? Was I personally acquainted with any?

Did I ever see them eat?

How far was it to New York? Was it a million of miles? Fifty million of miles? If he 'Buster' had a balloon, and should start directly from, where is he now to-night? Nor next night, nor another night nor next week?—and why?

I soon found out that this WHY was a staple form of closing all questions, like the usual note of interrogation.

What was my business, and did I know any stories? and WHY?

This afforded a plan of relief. I instantly started in the history of my previous life and adventures. I invested all my rela-tions and friends with supernatural attri-butes, and made myself a confusion some-thing between a Genii and Robinson Cru-soe. I made the most astonishing voyages and saw the most remarkable occurrences. I drew liberally from the Arabian Nights and Baron Munchausen. Whenever I saw the open mouth "address itself to motion, as though twould speak," I brought in a Rock or a Genii or a cask of diamonds, and took away the unhappy child's breath! In the midst of an animated description of the Hoarhound Islands and adventures in the dog cavern, where the candles hung in long stalactites, the parents happily re-turned. I hurriedly recieved their thanks and left. But I have the secret satisfaction of knowing that all that pent-up torrent of questions burst on the unhappy father; and that geographical inquiries regarding the locality of "Floating Island," the "Island Mange Archipelago," and "the Valley of Cream Cakes" will be henceforth his dreadful lot to meet and answer!

MERCENARY LAWYERS IN ENGLAND.—M. D. Conway, in one of his English letters to the Boston *Commonwealth*, says: "It is not a little remarkable—more so here, I think, than in America—how completely purchasable lawyers are. I heard a good story of the late lord chancellor, Richard Bethell. He was employed by a party in a certain suit to frame a bill. Afterwards the opposing party in the same cause employed him to conduct their side of the case, and of course, to oppose the bill which he had himself drawn up for the other. Nothing could exceed the scorn with which he denounced that bill. It was, he declared, a blunder, an imbecility from beginning to end. "In fact," he thundered out, "if the court will allow me to say so, in the whole course of my practice I have never known a bill so dis-graceful to be offered in any court of law." The bill was thrown out of court. The poor fellow who had offered it, afterwards went up to the lawyer, as he was retiring, and said: "Why, Mr. Bethell, you drew up the bill yourself." "My dear sir," was the bland reply, "a more perfect bill was never offered to the court."

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Tuesday Even'g, Jan. 22, 1867,
Will deliver his Highly Humorous Essay on
LOVE.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at Academy of Music on Tues-day morning, January 22d, at 10 o'clock.
No more than Twelve Seats can be secured by any one person.
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Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Mellon.

Yesterday morning upon the re-assembling of the Court, the case of John B. Kennedy, indicted for libelling Solomon Schoyer, Jr., Esq., was resumed. The counsel for the prosecution had offered before adjournment on Wednesday evening that if the defendant would state in writing, over his own signature, that the statements in the printed article were true, they would not object to a proposition to offer the truth in evidence. To this the defense assented, but the Court decided that the evidence proposed to be offered was improper, and declined to accept it.

The defense having no further evidence to offer, Judge Stowe proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury—The case has been tried with great care, and counsel for defense have manifested great ability and skill. We have tried to be as just as possible, because it is not very often we have an occurrence of this kind in court. Although libels are very frequently published, they seldom come to court. It may seem to be a hardship not to allow the evidence to come in to court. We think if the defense could show as authority for passing our opinion in their favor, we should exclude it certainly before deciding upon the subject. The matter is of considerable importance to the public, and they are the chief parties involved in this case. Yet in this public prosecution, when the party seeks to vindicate himself and appeals to civil proceedings, the truth can be given. If the slander is established, the amount of damages should be such as the jury think a sufficient compensation to the party for the wrong done him. The question is whether the defense wrote and published—published is sufficient—the article charged in this indictment, and whether said publication has injured the character of Mr. Schoyer, the prosecutor; in other words, whether it is malicious. The article, as you have heard, refers to Mr. Riddle, speaks of his connection with the *Gazette* and says he got up a kind of gift concert or lottery concern by which he diddled the owners out of $50,000 or $60 000. The matters referring to Mr. Riddle can have no bearing upon the case. It is your duty to put a construction upon this part of the article, the got up a kind of gift concert, etc. The allegation is that by certain false pretenses Mr. Schoyer diddled or swindled the gentleman out of the amount referred to. The first thing is, what is the meaning of the word "diddled?" As has been remarked, you are to judge of the fact in this case as in other cases. You are to apply the law to the facts. The courts originally put the construction on it and took it from the hands of the jury. This is not the law of Pennsylvania. It is for you to say whether it is libelous or not, or whether defendant published it. According to the legal definition, libel is a malicious publication, expressed in writing, signs, pictures and other characters for the purpose of exposing a party to ridicule. Does this article in its fair and natural meaning, as you understand it, (reading the article) is it calculated to injure the reputation of Mr. Schoyer, holding him up to ridicule, or effect his reputation as a man of integrity? If it does, it is libelous. Then you must refer to the word "diddled." It is not necessary for you to refer to the dictionary but decide by reading it in this connection what you understand by it. The essence of libel is in the *intent* of the party publishing it. The *truth* of his statements are not in question. The defendant may, however, show that the article was justifiable.

Here we have excluded all evidence for the defendant, trying to prove justification. You have nothing in this case, except a private citizen whose name is mentioned in this article, and there is no justification, nothing which relieves the party from the imputation of malice, arising from the publication of this article. If you think its character such as to make it libelous, and degrading to the character of the prosecutor, then you should give him the verdict. Parties writing are supposed to consider what the effect of their writings will be. Upon the question of maliciousness, it is said to be a necessary ingredient in libel and similar cases. In its legal sense it means a wrongful act done without cause or excuse. Now, gentlemen, was this done without cause or excuse? If so, you will be your duty to render a verdict of guilty. If not, you must acquit. Take the case, gentlemen, and decide as you think proper.

Here the defendants counsel requested the Judge to charge the jury on the subject under which he did as follows:

It will be for you to find in reference to the libel whether the meaning of the word 'diddled" as alleged in the indictment is correct. If the meaning is not such as is alleged, the indictment is not sustained. It also is your duty to decide whether the word 'diddled' referred to Mr. Schoyer. If it did not the indictment is not sustained.

The jury retired, and brought in a verdict of guilty, whereupon Mr. Swartzwelder, defendant's attorney, moved for a new trial, and stated to the Court that he would file reasons therefor within the limited time.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Lochlin. Indictment, assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. Kopp, of Elizabeth township, on the 29th of October last. Jury out.

John Bradley was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. The defendant was arrested on Wednesday last, and since by the night police, and while on his way to the Mayor's office he kicked one of his captors in the face. Cp. trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judges Mellon and Stowe.

Robert Mahoney, the colored man indicted for the murder of James McCutcheon at Sharpsburg, on the night of December 6th, 1866, was placed on trial. The defense plead insanity, and called Dr. Reed, superintendent of Dixmont Hospital, who testified that he had examined defendant, and thought him insane and irresponsible. He said that it was usual to permit him to run at large. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, and Judge Stowe ordered that the sheriff of Allegheny county to send him to Dixmont or elsewhere. The prisoner was then remanded to jail.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of F. H. Dilworth vs Weir, McCouat & Co., rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Thomas Wightman vs Archibald McClelland, Action to recover forty two dollars alleged to be due plaintiff. Verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, with interest.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The case of *Foster & Co.* vs. Peter Coleman, went to the jury yesterday, but a verdict had not been agreed upon at adjournment.

Briggs & Mayerhill vs. Briggs. This was an action brought to recover for towing a barge from Louisville to Pittsburgh, in April, 1865 and for taking charge of the same at the wharf in this city af er its arrival and before taken away by the defendants. The plaintiffs are the owners of the tow-boat Tom Rees. The defendant claimed that the barges were not his property. The Court charged the jury that the question of ownership was for them to decide upon, and after that the amount. The jury after a short absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $446 57.

Missing Man.

A letter was received yesterday by Warden White, directed to the "Steward of the Pittsburgh State Prison," dated at St. Charles, Kane, county, Ill., January 12th, and signed by Lydia House, inquiring in reference to John W. House, as to what crime he was convicted of, and what was his term of sentence. He was described as being a young man, about twenty-two years of age, had served three years in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, and was latterly an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The letter concluded by stating that any information in regard to him would be thankfully received by a widowed mother. Upon referring to the commitments, Warden White ascertained that House had been committed to jail on the 15th of April last by Alderman Taylor on a charge of passing counterfeit money, but upon a hearing on the 16th of the same month, he was discharged, there being no evidence to hold him. Since that time he has not been seen or heard of in this section of the country, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Sudden Death.

A colored lad, named Edward Wilson, aged about seventeen years, who had been in the employ of Mrs. Rahm, at Oakland, for some years past, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. The lad complained on Wednesday night of being unwell, and retired early. Yesterday morning, as he did not make his appearance, a servant girl went to his room, but found the door locked. The lock was then forced open, and the boy was found dead on the floor. Dr. George Becker, Sr., was called for, and gave it as his opinion that the lad had died of colliquative diarrhea. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The body of the deceased was removed to the residence of his mother on Avery street, Allegheny.

CITY MORTUARY REPORT.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending January 13th, as reported by Dr. George L. McCook, Physician of the Board of Health, were twenty-three. The following were the causes of death: old age, one; phthisis, one; disease of the lungs, three; accident, one; consumption, two; variola, one; gastro enteritis, one; whooping cough, one; congestion of the brain, one; childbirth, one; atelectasis, one; diptheria, one; convulsions, one; scarlet, one; pneumonia, three; hydrocephalus, one; paralysis, one; typhoid fever, one. Of the above eight were adults and three children; females, 13; females, 10; white, 22; colored, 1. Total 23.

ROW IN ALLEGHENY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a number of Germans, considerably intoxicated, called at Glosser's beer saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, and demanded drinks. The proprietor refused to comply with their request, when they broke in the door and attempted to roll out a keg of ale. They were prevented from taking the keg, when they commenced an assault upon the house, and almost succeeded demolishing the windows when they were taken into custody by the night police and lodged in the tombs. They were committed to jail by Mayor Morrison in default of payment of fines.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—An interesting meeting of the Educational Association of Western Pennsylvania will be held to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the hall of the Third and Tenth Wards School Building, Grant street Rev. Alexander Clark will deliver a lecture on "Lessons for Common Things," and an essay will be read by Mr. Mangeser. The exercises will conclude with a discussion of the proposed cancellation of teacher's certificates.

JOHN G SAXE.—The witty poet, John G. Saxe, will read his humorous essay on "Love," at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Saxe is no stranger to our people, and, therefore, they need not to be told that an evening with him is one of the most enjoyable that could fall to our lot during the lecture season.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Charles Jackson, who is charged, in connection with James Allen, with having burglariously entered the dwelling of Mr. Mansfield, on Isabella street, Allegheny, several weeks since, and stolen a large amount of valuable goods, and who gave bail for his appearance at Court, was arrested yesterday on a bail piece and committed to the county jail.

SALE OF A TROTTING HORSE.—"Orphan Boy," a trotting horse, belonging to the late Mr. Chas. W. Ricketson, was sold yesterday at auction, by order of the administrators of the estate, for one thousand dollars cash. Mr. Ricketson was the purchaser. "Orphan Boy" is nine years old, and has trotted a mile in two minutes and thirty seconds.

FALL ON THE ICE—LEG BROKEN—A gentleman, while crossing the railroad track on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, yesterday afternoon, slipped on the ice and fell to the ground with such force as to break his leg. He was picked up and carried to the Rank House, where he received proper medical aid.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is suffering from a severe attack of bilious fever.

Beware of the Locomotive

The best joke of the season we have heard of yet happened the present week, and the parties to it were certain ladies and gentlemen residents in this city, whose names, for obvious reasons—as the police reporters say—we suppress. They—two gay and happy couple, intent on a few hours of innocent, exhilerating excitement—went sleighing for some twelve miles out upon the road—we won't say what road. Their enjoyment was, of course, intense, for the weather was comparatively mild, and the gentlemen, with admirable forethought, had provided themselves with a liberal supply of cheering stimulents. Driving out, caution was the order of the day, and a judicious moderation was observed. Homeward-bound, however, the conventional restraints to some extent relaxed under the softening influence of the shades of even ing and soul reinspiring draughts became more frequent. Now the road whereon they drove ran immediately alongside of a railway track and, as the darkness rapidly descended, they bethought them that furious engines would come shrieking past, with rattling trains of cars behind them. They realized the fact that the animals behind whom they sat might feel alarmed at the strange apparition and perform fantrauvres that would result in a disastrous spill and a long tiudge home through the snow; and scarcely had the thought occurred to them, when lo! in the distance they beheld a brilliant disc, the which they felt betokened the approach of the dreaded and dazzling lamp. The driver pulled out to the side of the road, so as to be as far from the track as possible, and, as quickly as possible, and patiently they waited for the thing to pass. They waited. For a considerable time they continued to wait. In point of fact they waited over an hour; yet still no locomotive came along. The spirits of both kinds—within and without—sustained them had long given out. They were getting chilled and uncomfortable. Finally a resolution was unanimously arrived at. The gentlemen valiantly prospected the track. He looked up; he looked down; but no sign of a train or an engine dazzling lamp met his gaze with his vision. But he saw something else, and regarding it in the light of a train of cars of that kind from that he expected to see broke in upon him. It was the Light of the Moon! The young man did not mince matters, and a statement made to one of the young ladies—to the effect that regardless of their presence he ejaculated a forcible epithet or one syllabon, and gruffly requested his companion to drive on—must be taken without some grains of allowance. Explanation, we presume would be superfluous. It will surely be needless to say, that, under the influences before hinted at, the rising moon had been taken for the circular blaze of lamp with which engines are furnished at night, and that, under the impression thus created, the incident we have related came to pass. It is scarcely necessary to add that the joke would probably have forever remained unrevealed had not one of the young ladies thought it too good to keep from the ears of a confidential female friend, to whom it was—of course again—imparted in the strictest secrecy; and that's the way it got out.

Trial List for This Day.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No 80. Coursin vs. Barnes.
No 81. Chesebrough vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
No. 83. Thompson vs. Humbleright.
No. 91. Duff vs. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. et. al.
No. 93. Sanderson vs. Kregs et. al.
No. 95. Barker vs. School District of the Fourth ward, Allegheny.
No. 97. Ward vs. Geo. B. Jones, et. al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 224. Peterson vs. Fahnestock.
No. 227. Peterson vs. Salisbury.
No. 231. Fulton vs. Foster.
No. 232. Mertz vs. Lewis.
No. 236. Taggart vs. McShane.
No. 238. Hunter vs. Wilson.
No. 1. Felton vs. Phillips.
No. 2. Hartzmeyer vs. Keil, et. al.

The Aquatic Championship.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Gentlemen—In your speculations we find no reply from Hamill or his backers in the *Clipper* of this week. What is the matter? Has Brown's last card asking for a forfeit set them to thinking? We had supposed from the speech of one of his loudest talking backers, delivered at Jimmy Hamill's benefit, on his return from England, in which he publicly stated that he was prepared to back it against the world up to $10,000 a side, that the stake for this proposed race could not be too large to the money put up too quick. What has become of this backer, and was he in earnest?

BOATMAN.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR, of 194 Liberty street, —It is with sincere gratitude I undertake to inform you what your herb medicines have done for me. For several years I was most seriously afflicted with dyspepsia in its worst form: I also had a humor over my whole body, attended with intolerable itching and burning. In this condition I was bed or rather dragged on my existence for over ten years. I was salivated and drugged so that I lost all my teeth, trying all the quack medicines and doctors I ever heard of, and failing to secure the required amount was committed to jail.

A NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.—It is the richly freighted ship that is tracked by the robbers of the sea; and, on the same principle, it is the popular specific that the land buccaneers, the counterfeiters, are after for their shining mark. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand pre-eminent among medicinal preparations in this country. The demand for them is something wonderful, unparalleled in the history of patent medicines. Well that if they can impose their fiery fluids upon the people as that famous tonic they can make fortunes by the fraud. They are now at work. Counterfeits on the trail of some of them, and others have been already brought to book. Let the public second the proprietors in their efforts to baffle the reckless scoundrels who seek at once to poison the community and swindle the firm that has produced the finest Vegetable Bitters ever manufactured. Thinking to dodge the law, the counterfeiters are affixing to their bottles names resembling in orthography and sound that of Hostetter, such as "Hostetter," "Hostetler," and the like. Will the public be kind enough to look to this, and to see also that the label is all right, with its vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and its fac simile of hand, signed "Hostetter & Smith?" The proprietors will do their part to protect the million from imposition, and they ask the million to be on the alert against the plotters against their health. Hostetter & Smith.

MARRIED:

FRISBEE—WILLARD—At the residence of the bride's father January 17, 1867, by the Rev. A. K. Lee, Mr. J. HOMER FRISBEE and Miss MAGGIE E. WILLARD, all of Allegheny city. No cards.

Louisville papers please copy.

DIED:

WALLACE—At 3 p. m. on Thursday, Mrs. ANNA WALLACE, consort of John Wallace, in the sixty-fourth year of her age, of typhoid pneumonia.

Notice of the funeral will appear in Saturday's paper.

CONFOY—On Thursday, January 17th, 1867, at 4 o'clock p. m., Mrs. SARAH E. BURKER, wife of Jas. C. Conroy.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Mr. George Burker, No. 94 Third street, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Services to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the funeral services will be held, and from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S, 27 Fifth st.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 18th, last appearance but one and FAREWELL BENEFIT of the eminent actor,

E. L. DAVENPORT,

Who will present a Grand Farewell Bill, consisting of Anna Cora Mowatt's comedy of

FASHION—LIFE IN NEW YORK.

And O'Keefe's sterling production,

WILD OATS.

Saturday Afternoon—Fashionable Matinee of "Love Chase."

Monday Next—The great drama of "Money and Misery," or, Rich Crime and Low Crime.

Jessy Reed Pilot steamer Trader.
The Doctor's office is No 194 Liberty street.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT "SHOVERS."—COMMITTED—United States Commissioner George M. Mowbray, of Titusville, yesterday committed to jail, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, Edward Hughes, Marcus Hughes and William Hunt, on a charge of passing, attempting to pass and having in their possession counterfeit pieces of United States fractional currency. They will be tried for trial at the next term of the United States Circuit Court for Western Pennsylvania, which will convene on the 21st inst.

OUR WEEKLY.—Now ready for mailing. Price five cents single copy. Per year $2. In clubs of 20 $1 50 per year, with one copy extra to club agent. We think the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is by the best family paper in the State. Its prices current alone will soon save the year's subscription. Besides this, it contains the latest news of the week from all parts of the world, and an original sermon. Enough reading in each number to make a good sized volume.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Roll-ing Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Malleable and Gray Iron Gas and Steam Fittings,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Goods.

All kinds of Finished Brass Work.

Eastman, Ashcroft, Allens, and all kinds of Steam and Water Gauges.

Gilbert's Injectors,

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (sanie as Low and Allen's).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP, the capacity of which is 500 gallons per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any other Pump in the market, and all men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE. Price, $10 each. Pipe to be cut from one to three inches.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut off at each end of the stroke and to find the amount of friction. Engineers invited to call and examine the instrument.

SEEDS'S PATENT ANTI-ATMOSPHERIC LUBRICATING AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Racracy Checks, Oil Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Tool Chests and Pumps, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pipe and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

No. 110 Water and 104 First street,

w8 Pittsburgh

WM. B. SCAIFE,

No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

LAP WELD GAS PIPE.

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.

GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.

SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.

Everything needed in

PUMPING OIL WELLS.

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK.

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS.

BLACKSMITH WORK,

BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES.

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,

HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipe and Boilers,

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oct6-M,Th&S*

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

2¼, 3, 3¼ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

3⅜ by 3 yards, 3 by 3¾ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, no22-eod*

GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS

ARE CAUTIONED

Against making or selling the Hero or Excelsior Fruit Jars as made last season, as they infringe upon Reeves Patent of the United States, held by us.

SHEET METAL SCREWCO.,
TU New York City.

Anchor Machine and Engine Works.

A. DALZELL. M. LINDSAY. W. REAMS.
L. PENNYAT. E. A. RIDDLE. G. A. MURRAY.

DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND OTHER ENGINES, Machinery of All Kinds; General Jobbers; Complete Outfits for Oil Wells; Repairing Done Promptly. No. 34 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. oc2-MaTh

HOT CAKES.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at

T. H. RICHARDS',

no1 39 Fifth street.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Daniel Thompson and William Carter are both colored, and reside in that classic locality known as "Hayti." Daniel states that a short time ago he loaned to a mulatto girl named Lizzie Johnson, a splendid gold watch. Lizzie, instead of returning the watch to the proper owner, proved faithless to her promise, and gave it to Carter. Thompson, learning that the watch was in the possession of Carter, demanded it of the latter, and was met by a peremptory refusal to give it up. Thompson, determined to recover his lost property, on Monday appeared before Alderman Donaldson and made an information against Carter for larceny as bailee. The latter managed to elude the police until yesterday, when he was taken into custody by officer Lutz. He denied having the watch in his possession, but it was subsequently found hid in a box in his mother's house. He gave bail to appear for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Mary Gaven was arrested and taken before Alderman Lynch of the Third ward, yesterday, charged on oath of Matthew Kane, with larceny. Mary was employed as a nurse for the grandmother of young Kane, who resides on Ross street, and who was lying sick in bed, and is charged with having stolen from her a shawl, a bonnet and a quantity of clothing. The shawl was subsequently found at a butcher shop on Pennsylvania Avenue, where it had been sold by Mary for one dollar. The accused resided in "Hard Scrabble," and was held to bail for a hearing, and failing to secure the required amount was committed to jail.

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JAMES T. BRADY, & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. ja4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, January 17th, 1867.

The important measure of amending the National banking law, so that the issues of these banks shall be withdrawn and greenbacks substituted, is receiving the attention of the proper committee in Congress. The more the subject is discussed the stronger the feeling in favor of the radical change, and the opinion in Congress is steadily drifting in that direction. The sentiment of the leading press of the country is coming gradually around in its favor. The main arguments urged for the change are that it will save the country the large sum of eighteen millions a year interest which the people are taxed to pay; that the greenbacks would be more convenient than bank currency, and the abolishing of the National bank issues would save the country from bank panics, and create and maintain a more regular and healthy financial condition throughout the country.

—Stocks at the New York Board solddown to low figures. Railway list particularly was drooping and flat. Sellers were numerous, but buyers were comparatively scarce. Stocks, like everything else, must settle down to a lower range of prices, before there is any stability and safety in the market for dealers. Losses to holders who loaded when high quotations prevailed must come, and many have already unloaded and pocketed the loss, and will go in again as soon as prices touch bottom. Fort Wayne is below par to-day; Cleveland and Pittsburgh keeps up in the face of diminished earnings and a rather unpropitious future. She has lost the bulk of the river trade by the Panhandle road, and will soon have another rival that will divide the business on her main line. There is a project on foot to water the capital stock to the extent of twenty thousand shares of new stock!

We present below our usual quotations received at S. S. Bryan's stock rooms:

Gold	136½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	103½
" 5-20's, 1865	103¾
" 5-20's, new issues 1865	104¾
" 5-20's, 1867	104¾
Michigan Southern	79¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	89½
Erie	64¾
W. U. Telegraph Co	40¾
Chicago and Rock Island	99½
Chicago and Northwestern	24¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	79¾

Later quotations, received at four o'clock this afternoon, do not show much change in the Philadelphia and Erie Boards. Erie advanced ¾, Rock Island off ¼, and Northwestern was up ¼. Mining stocks are weak and fluctuating.

Gregory Consolidated.....14 | Gregory Hill.....4½
Corydon.....1 | Holmash.....1½
Smith & Parmelee.....8¾ |

—Some of the copper stock companies are in receipt of favorable news from their mines. Advices from the Ontonagon District, Lake Superior, state that the Rockland and Superior mines have a very promising appearance. The new works on the Rockland lode fair to rival the famous one of its neighbor, the Minnesota. Two shafts have been sunk on it to the depth of one hundred feet each, and some one hundred and twenty-five feet of drifting has been done, developing a vein of copper from two to four feet in width. Rock excellent for stamping, and the work is being carried on with six to eight feet wide; and all who have examined it predict a large yield of copper for the ensuing season. The Superior mine is also looking better than ever before, having yielded last month one hundred tons of mineral and 50 tons rich stamp and barrel work, with as "rich a vein," the agent writes, "as any man could wish to look on." Large orders for the purchase of the Minnesota mine have been received from the residents at the mines during the past thirty days.

—The Hartford *Courant* gives a list of fifteen of the soundest and most wealthy insurance companies in the country, for the year 1866, showing how unprofitable the insurance business has been of late. In this list, representing $13,000,000 of capital, only three have their capital unimpaired by losses, and they have only a surplus of about $1,000,000. As an offset to this, it must be remembered that the insurance companies have, until recently, been making large gains, and that their present capitals frequently represent earnings declared on stock dividends.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, January 17, 1867.

The general markets, to day, were extremely dull, more so than for many days past. The inclemency of the weather, Snow drifts piled up to this writing. Country roads are in the same condition, and consequently there are but few persons in town to purchase, and but light receipts of produce. Flour is not so active, but unchanged in price. It has a declining tendency. Grocery goods have been held firm, and for some descriptions, there has been an advance. Other articles remain dull, excepting Eggs, for which there has been an Eastern demand, making the market more firm than heretofore in prices.

We annex the quotations of markets in various cities, condensed from our mail letters, circulars and exchanges:

PHILADELPHIA.

The *American*, of Thursday, reports as follows:

Fruit—In foreign there is very little doing. Lemons are held at $6 @ $6 50 per box, and Havana orange at $4 50 @ $5 bbl, as to condition. Green apples are scarce, and are making a fair sale at $3 @ $4 per bbl. Dried apples are also scarce, and command $5 @ $6 per bbl. Dried peaches are in fair demand, with sales of unpared quarters at 8@9c. Dried halves at 15c, and pared at 16@17c per lb.

Flour—There is no shipping demand, and the sales are to a small extent for the supply of the home consumption at $5 25@5 75 for superfine, $6@10 for extras, $6 50@10 for family, and $10@14 for fancy brands. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $[illegible] for family do. Rye flour is held at $6 50@7 per bbl. Small sales of the former at $7 25.

Grain—There is no quantity for Wheat of prime quality, but common is not wanted. In absence of sales we quote red at $2 30@2 35, and white at $2 40@2 50 per bushel. Rye is in demand, and is firmer, from $[illegible] @ 90. Rye is selling at $1 20@1 25. Corn is in steady request, and the supply is ample, with sales of yellow at $1 [illegible] @ $1 [illegible], and mixed at $1 [illegible] @ $1 [illegible]. Oats are in demand, and the market was a shade firmer, with sales of 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow were reported at $1 [illegible] @ $1 [illegible]. Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 90@90c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Hops are in fair demand, 7 prime new sell at 65@70c, and fair to good at 60@65c per lb.

Oils—Linseed is dull and nominal, about forper rates. We quote crude Whale at $1 [illegible] @ [illegible], and bleached at $1 [illegible] @ [illegible]. Crude Sperm is selling at $2 [illegible] @ [illegible]. Linseed Oil is selling at $1 [illegible] @ [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* of Tuesday says:

Wheat—There were very few transactions made pub lic at this time, though we feel pretty sure millers are making extensive purchases from the elevator which are kept entirely private. We are creditably informed that fully 40 per cent. of the receipts of the week have been purchased by millers, and will not continue to be given for choice white and red winter. Sales to-day were 2,000 bushels white at $2 [illegible], mixed with rye at $2 [illegible]; poor, dirty fall at $2 [illegible] good at $2 30 and at at $2 35 per bushel, sacks returned.

Packing—The *Republican* says: The slaughtering of the week is large, the number of hogs received from Boston to date are 136,987 head against 118,000 head for the entire season last year. Estimates of the yield of Indiana indicating a slaughter of 180,000 to 190,000 head before the season shall have closed.

CINCINNATI.

There was a better feeling in the general market today, says the *Gazette*, of Tuesday, with the exception of flour and grain. Boats were receiving for the Southern ports, giving an outlet to a part of the numerous orders, which have accumulated. Flour was quiet, the difference between the views of buyers and sellers being too great to be harmonized. Wheat was generally held firmly, but where sales were effected concessions had to be made. Corn was steady, with rather a better shipping demand. Oats were quiet and nominal. Rye was quiet at previous prices. The best grades of barley continue in good request, but inferior are neglected. Provisions were in good demand, and firmer. Cotton was quiet but firm at the for middlings. Hay is in better supply, and prices of loading articles are firmer. The provision and produce firm in all its branches. Mess pork sold early in the day at $[illegible] 00 but was firmer and higher at the close. Bacon shoulders were more freely offered, but clear sides were in fair demand. Sugar cured hams was obtained. Bulk meats were steady and firm at previous rates. Lard was advanced ¼c, was offered and fully 50 per pound here. The sales were large of refined, and the market closed firm, with an advancing upward of 200 tierces. Prime kettle rendered was offered and sold at 12½c. Leaf lard was also taking a further advance of ½c. Green meats sold actively at previous quotations. Superior mine is also quoted on hams in the afternoon.

The *Commercial*, of Thursday, says:

Hogs sold actively on Monday No. 1 at $[illegible] 50 for net weight. The receipts for the twenty-four hours to noon were about 2,000 head. The premium this included the sum which had been received on account of the scores not computed daily. Packers are not free to take large quantities lightly, but sellers are very firm.

Whisky in bond commands 26c.

Tobacco—The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Rodman's warehouse are as follows: 22 hhds and 3 tcs Virginia; 25 hhds Mason County Leaf Lugs and Trash—2 at $[illegible], 4 at $[illegible], 4 at $[illegible], 4 at $[illegible], 4 at $15 and $15 75, 1 at $15 90, 1 at $20 50, 1 at $23 00, 1 at $24 75, 1 at $25 75, 1 at $[illegible], 1 at $[illegible].

Coal—We have still to report a steady market for Youghiogheny coal at 15c per bushel, and Ohio river do at 8½c. The retail rates are: Youghiogheny, 16c; Hartford City and Pomeroy, 16c, delivered to consumers.

CHICAGO.

The general markets were quiet, says the *Republican*, of Thursday, and in some respects lower. The demand for flour was light, and the market continues dull and heavy, and, if anything, a shade lower. There is a good enough doing to establish any reliable quotations. Sales were made at $11 00@11 25 for spring extras; and superfine sold at $7 00@8 00.

The grain market was dull and lower, and closed at $2 13@3 15 for No. 1 spring regular, and at $1 88@ for No. 3 spring. The sales were at the range of $2 12@2 15 for No. 2 spring, and $1 [illegible] @ [illegible] for rejected and Poor's; and at $1 [illegible] @ [illegible] for No. 2 spring in North side freight. Barley was in good demand at $1 [illegible]. Corn was dull, and prices closed dull at a decline of [illegible] per bushel. The sales were at $[illegible] @ [illegible] for No. 1 in store, and at $[illegible] @ [illegible] for rejected in store. Oats were dull and heavy. The receipts into store closed at 77,827 bu. oats. Oats were steady at [illegible] @ [illegible] for No. 2 in store, and at [illegible] @ [illegible] for No. 1 in store, and No. 2 in store sold at [illegible].

The *Tribune* says: The market for Mess Pork for present delivery was quiet and dull, and very firm in their views, and showed no disposition to force sales, though there was a slight inquiry at a concession of 25c on the price generally demanded. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry, and the market was firm and with fair sales. Losses to holders who loaded when high quotations prevailed must come, and many have already unloaded and pocketed the loss, and will go in again as soon as prices touch bottom. Fort Wayne is below par to-day; Cleveland and Pittsburgh keeps up in the face of diminished earnings and a rather unpropitious future. She has lost the bulk of the river trade by the Panhandle road, and will soon have another rival that will divide the business on her main line. There is a project on foot to water the capital stock to the extent of twenty thousand shares of new stock!

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Chicago and Northwestern	24¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	79¾

Later quotations, received at four o'clock this afternoon, do not show much change in the Philadelphia and Erie Boards. Erie advanced ¾, Rock Island off ¼, and Northwestern was up ¼. Mining stocks are weak and fluctuating.

Gregory Consolidated.....14 | Gregory Hill.....4½
Corydon.....1 | Holmash.....1½
Smith & Parmelee.....8¾ |

—Some of the copper stock companies are in receipt of favorable news from their mines. Advices from the Ontonagon District, Lake Superior, state that the Rockland and Superior mines have a very promising appearance. The new works on the Rockland lode fair to rival the famous one of its neighbor, the Minnesota. Two shafts have been sunk on it to the depth of one hundred feet each, and some one hundred and twenty-five feet of drifting has been done, developing a vein of copper from two to four feet in width. Rock excellent for stamping, and the work is being carried on with six to eight feet wide; and all who have examined it predict a large yield of copper for the ensuing season. The Superior mine is also looking better than ever before, having yielded last month one hundred tons of mineral and 50